The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5810. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

A High Court of Justice to Try the French Plotters.

Ollivier's Report of the Conspiracy, Its Extent and Aim.

A Tribune Correspondent Indirectly Brought In.

The Senate Committee on Mrs. Lincoln's Message.

A Skirmish Between Indians and the Troops on the Plains.

EUROPE.

The French Conspiracy—Preparations to Try the Alleged Assassins—Complicity of Gustave Flourens—Letters to Him Under Cover to a Tribune Correspondent.

PARIS, May 5.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning contains a decree convoking the High Court of Justice for the trial of those recently arrested for participation in a plot against the life of the Emperor. The report of Minister OLLIVIER, preceding the decree, shows the existence of a revolutionary party, having for its object the establishment of a democratic and social republic. Its weapons are misrepresentation, systematic outrage, calumny, menaces and assassination. New liberties, so far from appeasing, increase its frenzy. It sees in them only facilities for increased organization and extension of its influence. Its existence and purposes are scarcely concealed in its assemblies and in the columns of the journals which follow its fortunes. He exposes its designs and declares himself in possession of evidence sufficient to prove criminal attempt and conspiracy. He reproduces parts of speeches in which he announced the existence of this party, and told its members the Government hoped kindness and patience would suffice to conquer passions which had their rise in other times. But he is forced to believe that energetic repression is the only means through which to re-establish social peace and respect for the law, without which the inauguration of free institutions would be a foolhardy step. Since the appeal to the people had already been decreed, his first instruction was to delay this trial, in order that the involuntary evidence might not seem an electioneering maneuver. But the revolutionists have sought to sweep away, by one crime, the reigning Sovereign and the Constitution, which would be to destroy, with a sure blow, the State itself—and they have resolved to execute their purpose before the 8th of May. Their plans have for a long time been prepared. Under these circumstances it is our duty to publicly surrender them to justice. The number inculpated, the nature and gravity of the affair, and the exigencies of public order, demand the exercise of the powers of the High Court in the trial and judgment of the cause. Then follows a report of the Procureur-Général, showing that, in their public assemblies, ardent revolutionists had come together to prepare the insurrection and attempt against the Emperor. The report gives some details of the conspiracy of February, and accuses the conspirators of having participated in the émeute which followed the arrest of ROCHEFORT, and of having designed to assassinate the Emperor by an explosion of nitro-glycerine. The report publishes, for the purpose of proving the complicity of the International Association of Working men, a letter from VARLIN, President of that society, in which he says the Association should concert for united action in case of an outbreak. The report then passes to the new conspiracy, and declares that the confessions of BEAURY show that he was in collusion with GUSTAVE FLOURENS in a plot to assassinate the Emperor. A letter is published from FLOURENS to BEAURY, wherein the question of the attempt is discussed, and a letter from BEAURY to BALLOT, a friend of FLOURENS, in which he invites him to assist at amputations in the Rue de Rivoli, where there are likely to be wounded men on the 29th of April, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock. Another letter from FLOURENS, found at the house of BALLOT, and dated April 29, speaks likewise of that affair. The report then gives an account of the discovery of the bombs, and states that there might be another foundry where bombs were manufactured. The report announces the arrest of BALLOT. The Procureur-Général, GRANDPERRET, publishes in the *Journal Officiel* letters containing evidence of the existence of the conspiracy. Among them is the following from GUSTAVE FLOURENS, which was found on BEAURY when arrested here:

VERY DEAR FRIEND: I have duly received your three letters. I regret that you have addressed them by this way, and not through Mr. SMALLEY, of the New-York Tribune, No. 13 Pall Mall, London, inclosed in an envelope with my Christian name. But I hope we shall not have to wait long, and next week we shall see each other again in Paris, when all will have ended well. You should have received my letter of the 19th, addressed to FLEURY, in which there is one for my friend of the bank. If he has duly received it, and if this friend has handed to you by Mme. S—— the sum of 400 francs, burn the inclosed letter for him, and there is an end of it. If not, send it to him, and act immediately the 400 francs are received. There is not a moment to lose. The man with the patent might go into the country and all will be delayed. But you will succeed. I reckon upon you and your faithful friends. Only go out at night or in a cab. Take care of the money, and don't be imprudent. Do not fail. Possibly I shall be very soon at Paris to assist you. Once more I repeat what I have already said to you, either you ought not to have had anything to do with it or you must be successful. GUSTAVE.

It is reported that the Government has demanded of England the extradition of GUSTAVE FLOURENS, on account of his complicity in the plot against the Emperor's life. Traces of the conspiracy have been discovered at Marseilles. There is much agitation at Beziers. Troops are constantly arriving there. The *Siècle* today explains the situation as follows: "The Government asks for an unqualified approval of the past and a carte blanche for the future."

LONDON, May 5.—The *Gaulois* says there is a rumor that M. OLLIVIER will soon exchange the Ministry of Justice for that of Foreign Affairs, made vacant by the resignation of Count DARU. The change is looked upon as quite probable here and the report is generally believed.

Mr. Jay at the English Court—Emigration—Spain and Porto Rico.

LONDON, May 5.—At the Queen's levee, yesterday Hon. JOHN JAY, the American Minister to Austria, was presented to Her Majesty.... The Government offers a free passage in transports which are about to sail for Canada to all dockyard laborers who have recently been discharged, and who may wish to emigrate.... The *Times* this morning deplores the woman's rights movement in the House of Commons last evening, and does not believe the women of England are at all in sympathy.... It is reported that the Spanish Government, deferring to the petitions received from the Antilles, has suspended action on the new Constitution for Porto Rico, and will consider no proposition for the sale of Cuba.

PARIS, May 5.—The earnings of Miss PATTI for the past season have been 1,000,000 francs, to say nothing of the presents she has received. The Marquis DE CAUX, her husband, has just contributed 1,000 francs to the funds of the Plebiscitary Committee.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—The steamer *Scandinavian*, which sailed today, took out a cargo of London "Arabs," or street boys, for Canada, where they are to be provided with homes.

The Roman Council and the Catechism—Infallibility.

ROME, May 4, via PARIS, May 5.—The Council today voted on the schema relative to the small catechism. A tenth of the Bishops present voted "non placet." Among them were the German and Hungarian Bishops, who desire to preserve the Catechism of Canisius.

LONDON, May 5.—A Brussels dispatch says that Archbishop KENRICK has gone to Naples to finish a protest against Papal infallibility. DUPANLOUP's reply to Archbishop SPAULDING in the matter of infallibility will soon be published. The Pope has urged that the discussion on the infallibility question be closed before Ascension Day. The Committee on that subject in the Ecumenical Council has promised to present a revised *schema* immediately.

British Parliament—Female Suffrage in the House of Commons—Settlement of the Red River Difficulty.

LONDON, May 5.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. BOURKE gave notice of his intention of moving the rejection of the Female Suffrage bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. LOWE, said he saw no objection to the Mint coining money for Bolivia as it now does. Mr. OTWAY said according to the latest official advices from Athens, ten of the Marathon brigands had been captured. An investigation into the murders was proceeding. Mr. MONSELL, Under Colonial Secretary, announced the settlement of the Red River difficulty. The House went into Committee on the Irish Land bill. Sir JOHN GRAY, yielding to Ministerial pressure, postponed his amendment to the Irish Land bill, making the Ulster Custom general, providing for arbitration of rents every fourteen years, and prohibiting subletting. An amendment restricting compensation to outgoing tenants, gave rise to an excited debate, which was closed by Mr. GLADSTONE. He implored the Committee to reject the amendment. The Government had carefully weighed every word of the bill, especially the clause providing for indemnification to outgoing tenants for their improvements. The House divided, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 220 to 134. The Committee reported progress, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl GRANVILLE, Colonial Minister, announced the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from Sir JOHN YOUNG, Governor-General of Canada, reporting the pacific settlement of the Red River difficulty.

The Turf—Newmarket Fourth Day—The Favorite for the One Thousand Guineas Race Beaten—Aquatic.

LONDON, May 5.—The fourth day's races at Newmarket was signalized by the defeat of the favorite of yesterday, for the Thousand Guineas Stake. The race was 1,000 guineas, a subscription of 100 sovereigns each for three-year-old fillies, carrying 122 pounds; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save her stake; 1,750 yards, (seventy-one subscribers.) The race was won by Mr. JOSEPH DAWSON's br. f. *Hester*, by *Thormanby*, out of *Tomyris*; Mr. LYNDON's ch. f. *Frivolity* by *Macaroni*, out of *Miss Agnes*, second; Baron ROTHSCHILD's b. f. *Mahonia*, by *King Tom*, out of *Blooming Heather*, third. The betting was nine to four against *Hester*. The Maiden Plate of 50 sovereigns for two-year olds, the winner to be sold for 300 sovereigns, if demanded—half a mile, was won by *Tenure*, beating *Hawk* second, and *Aberdeen* third. The May Stakes, (handicap,) of 15 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Mr. BEVERLEY's ch. c. *Flyaway Jack*. A Handicap Plate of 50 sovereigns, for three-year olds and upward, 1 mile, 518 yards, was won by Mr. F. PROUT's b. c. *Westward Ho*. A Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, and 100 sovereigns added, for three-year olds and upward, 1 mile and 17 yards, was won by Mr. DIMMOCK's blk. h. *Tibthorpe*. A Sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, for three-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Mr. T. V. MORGAN's b. c. *Pilot*. A plate of 100 sovereigns, three-year olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year olds, 122 pounds; five-year olds and upward, 124 pounds, 1 mile, 17 yards, was won by Mr. CRAWLEY's b. c. *Idus*. A sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, three-year olds to carry 110 pounds; four-years olds, 122 pounds; five-year olds and upward, 125 pounds, 1,340 yards, was won by Mr. PRYOR's br. f. *Lady Masham*. For the Epsom Derby, the betting is twenty to one on the field against *Normandy*.... HARRY KELLY, the ex-champion of the Thames, who won the recent match with BRIGHT, on the River Tyne, at Newcastle, has received from his Northern admirers at Newcastle a gold medal, with a purse of sixty sovereigns.

THE INDIANS.

Fighting—Six Savages, a Lieutenant and Sergeant Killed in a Skirmish—Railroad Repairers Attacked—The Oregon Indians Desire to Work.

SOUTH PASS, W. T., May 4.—Major GORDON, with a party of cavalry, made another excursion today in pursuit of the Indians. He had a skirmish with them and killed six. Two of Major GORDON's command were killed—Lieut. STUMBACH and a Sergeant. The country is alive with Indians known to be Arapahoes.

SIDNEY, Nebraska, May 5.—The track repairers of the Union Pacific Railroad, between Potter and Antelope stations, were attacked three times and run into Antelope, by sixty Indians, yesterday afternoon. One man was killed.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The official report from Capt. KNAPP, Agent for the Indians at Klamath Agency, Oregon, on the condition of the Indians, is good. The tribes which lately arrived at the reservation are well satisfied and pleased with the country, and are anxious to work and to be shown how to manage on farms. They also desire implements to erect comfortable houses, put up fences, &c. The agent had visited the camp of the Snake Indians (lately hostile) at The Nox, and found the people contented and satisfied with their rations, which had been ample. Permission had been given to the Klamaths and Modocs to fish on Lost River. No trouble is anticipated between the whites and Indians. The agent says the Reservation has immense tracts of grazing-meadow, and if encouraged in stock-raising the Indians would soon become self-sustaining and wealthy, and able to supply the country surrounding with stock.

Rumors of Indian Movements—Gen. Custer Ready to Strike.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Intelligence has been received here that a large number of Indians are reported on the Salmon River, in Kansas, threatening the settlements. Also, that 200 Indians had crossed the Kansas Pacific Railroad, between Forts Hayes and Harker, on the 2d inst. Later dispatches deny that any Indians are on the Salmon River, and state that no trouble is anticipated there. Three companies of cavalry are stationed at three prominent points on the Salmon, and also at Lake Sibley on the Republican River; and the Indians could not penetrate that region without encountering troops. A company of Infantry had been sent from Fort Wallace to protect the railroad construction parties west of that place. Two companies of Cavalry, under Gen. CUSTER, left Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday for Fort Hayes, from which point they can move in any direction, should hostile demonstrations be made by the Indians.

THE SOUTH.

The M. E. Church South—Address of the Bishops to the General Conference—A White Man's Party in Delaware.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 5.—A General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which opened yesterday, was again called to order today, promptly at 9 o'clock A. M., by Bishop PAINE, of Mississippi. After the usual religious exercises and prayer by Bishop ANDREWS, of Georgia, and the reading of the minutes, Bishop PIERCE, of Georgia, took the chair. The roll was called, and all the Bishops were present, excepting Bishop EARLY, of Virginia, who is sick. The address of the Bishops was then read by Mr. WIGHTMAN. The address of the Counseling Moderator in the deliberations of the Conference pays an eloquent tribute to the memory of Bishop SOLE, deceased, and says: "Despite the poverty and persecution, even to stripes, in some portions of the country, the ministers have been faithful to their vows, and the Church has steadily advanced." It refers to the introduction of laymen in the Conference, and at length to the baneful effects of fashionable, worldly pleasures, and urges ministers to urge upon their charges the necessity of family worship; sets forth that the number of young men offering for the ministry is wholly inadequate to the demands of the Church, and urges that steps be taken to remedy this, and also to improve the literature of the Church. The efforts to improve the religious condition of the colored people, and dissipate the treacherous teachings of those who sought to array them against us had steadily succeeded, and was now progressing, especially in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. The address is brief and pointed, and was attentively listened to. The address was responded to by the venerable Dr. PIERCE, of Georgia, father of Bishop PIERCE, who showed that the spiritual condition of the Church was a great work to be accomplished. It was paramount to their end to favor an early union with the Wesleyan societies. The Bishops' address was then referred to the appropriate committee.

A committee of five clerical members and five laymen, together with the Bishops, was appointed to prepare a pastoral letter on the subject of the spiritual interests of the Church. The Conference then adjourned in order to give the Committee time to organize.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 5.—A convention called to organize a White Man's Party in this State, to be independent of the Democratic Party, met here today. There is a small delegation—all Democrats—in attendance from this city.

Arrest of a Georgia Sheriff—The Southern Baptists.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 5.—The morning papers report the arrest of a man named MORRIS, the military Sheriff of Warren County, for receiving bribes from citizens. The arrest was made by the military.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—Upward of 300 delegates are in attendance at the Southern Baptist Convention, now in session here. Rev. Dr. WELLS, of Georgia, was elected President. The reports of the foreign and domestic missions were read. A resolution which, in effect, worked to co-operate with the Northern branch of the Church, was lost by an overwhelming majority.

THE EAST.

Arrest of All the Lime Rock Bank Robbers but One—A New-Hampshire Official Missing.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 5.—CHAS. H. BROOKS and JOHN STEVENS, the two New-York professionals engaged in the Lime Rock Bank robbery, who were taken out of the city yesterday morning by KEYSER and BLACK, were arrested last night and brought here. KEYSER had left them with their plunder at a place in the woods on the Warren road, four or five miles from this place, and promised to meet them with a team at 8 o'clock last night and take them to a place of safety. After his arrest he consented to guide the officers to the place of rendezvous and secure his confederates. A strong posse accordingly started with him, and the force was so disposed as to allow KEYSER to meet the rogues and take them into his wagon as agreed upon, after which they were arrested without resistance. All, or nearly all, of the stolen property was recovered with the robbers. E. S. MCALLISTER, a policeman and night-watchman, was arrested last night; also BLACK was taken into custody this morning. All the parties to the robbery, except E. E. RAND, who was allowed to escape the officers in Portland, are now in safe custody.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 5—Evening.—The names of the New-York burglars concerned in the bank robbery are: JOSHUA DANIELS, alias Helms, CHAS. HAIGHT and LANGDON W. MOORE, alias Charles Adams. The latter is one of the most notorious robbers in the country, and was concerned in the Norway Bank robbery. It is said that their confederate, who is at large, is JOHN W. RAND, alias Jack Rand, of Boston. The amount of bonds and currency recovered is a little over $20,000, which is believed to be every dollar taken.

CONCORD, N. H., May 5.—ISAAC H. JONES, Superintendent and Treasurer of the State Reform School at Manchester, has been missing since Monday last, at which time he left for Derry, to be absent for a day only. As no information has been received of his whereabouts considerable anxiety exists. His accounts appear perfectly correct, and it is feared he may have wandered away in a fit of insanity.

THE WEST.

A Western Joke—Removal of the National Capital—Fire in Leavenworth, Kansas—Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—Yesterday evening the following note was dropped from a balloon, high in the air, moving in a south-east direction, near Montpelier, Blackford County, in this State. It was fastened to a piece of wood and iron weighing about one and a half pounds:

Sailed from Toronto, April 28, for New-York; met with adverse winds, and by a sudden movement of the balloon, Mr. LAPANCE was thrown out, I suppose, as near as I could determine, in the southern part of Michigan. Not knowing how to manage the ship it has been tossed to and fro in all directions since he fell out. I am alone, and earthly power cannot save me. I drop these lines, hoping some human will find them and communicate to my family tidings of my fate. To Heaven I commit my soul. Please send this note to RALPH LAWRENCE, Upper Canada.
(Signed.) BERTHA LAWRENCE.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 5.—No balloon started from here on the 28th of April for New-York or anywhere else.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—A meeting of a committee in reference to the removal of the capital was held last night at the Planters' House, and arrangements were made for holding a mass-meeting two weeks hence. The Committee also considered the subject of holding another National Convention in October next, a call for which has been already prepared. Ex-United States Senator JOHN B. HENDERSON presided. Much interest in the proceedings was manifested.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 5.—Nearly an entire block of residences in one of the best quarters of the city was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss is not ascertained, but will probably reach $50,000. The amount of insurance is unknown.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 4.—Mr. J. F. WIDEKIND, of the firm of HAHN & WIDEKIND, of Ashley, Ohio, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in a barn. It is supposed that he was insane.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 5.—A fire at Quincy, Ill., today, destroyed the Exchange Mills and SMITH HAYNER's foundry and machine shop. The loss is $80,000.... The second annual Convention of the United States Baggage Masters' and Brakemen's Mutual Insurance Association met here today. The total number of roads enlisted is forty-five, representing 675 members.

WASHINGTON.

Unprofitable Session—Filibustering in the House and Idle Talk in the Senate—The Civil Service Bill Recommitted—Proposed Large Reduction of Taxes—Opposition to the Osage Indian Bill—Work in Committees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Tariff bill did not come up today, Gen. SCHENCK deeming it best to give the House a chance to go to business on the Speaker's table, which was done. A number of unimportant bills were passed, and a larger number referred. When the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, which passed the Senate last week, was reached, Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the House Committee on the Pacific Railroad, stood ready with the report of that Committee, recommending the passage of the bill, it having been duly considered by them. An hour's debate followed by both friends and opponents of the bill, when Mr. WHEELER demanded the previous question, which was sustained by twenty majority. A motion to lay the bill on the table was then made and lost by eighteen majority. It being then apparent that the bill would pass, its opponents began to filibuster, and, finally, the general desire of members to get away for the recess caused them to yield to an adjournment. The features of the bill have been fully given heretofore. No amendments are proposed in the House. It will be the first business in order when the House meets again, and will undoubtedly pass. Mr. JENCKES saved his Civil Service bill from utter defeat today by agreeing that it should be recommitted to the Committee from whence it came. The next Committee to be called is Mr. LYNCH's Special Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, which has a long report, and two important bills to be considered, which involve the questions of drawbacks, tonnage dues and subsidies to ocean steam-ship lines, and the whole range of maritime and commercial matters. The House adjourned today until next Monday, with the understanding that but little business should be done before Tuesday. This recess is necessitated by the time required to put the Hall in order for Summer business. A large number of members leave town to-night to spend the interim in New-York and other cities for a little relaxation.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

In accordance with the statements in these dispatches in regard to the action of the Senate Finance Committee in taking up the subject of internal revenue taxation, that subject was today introduced into the Senate by Mr. SHERMAN, who presented a bill proposing a reduction of $48,000,000 taxes in this Department alone. By the following abstract it will be seen what taxes Mr. SHERMAN proposes to repeal:

On income, $14,000,000; sales, $8,782,000; gross receipts, $6,632,000; articles in schedule A, $600,000; salaries of United States officers, $600,000; passports, $27,000; legacies and successions, $2,543,000; miscellaneous, $448,000; special taxes except spirits and tobacco, which includes license taxes and all taxes on employment, $9,311,000; total, $48,[illegible]07,000. This will leave the taxes on the following articles in force: On distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, gas, income at the rate of three per cent. All the stamp taxes or taxes collectable are to be collected by stamps.

MR. MORRILL IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, made a strong speech in the Senate today on the Indian question generally, which receives much commendation to-night. The Osage Indian bill furnished the text for his remarks. This measure he opposed in toto, and advanced arguments in its discussion which members of the Indian Peace Commission thoroughly and heartily indorse this evening. He denounced the propositions in the bill as little short of iniquitous, and maintained that the United States could have no higher or nobler duty than to protect the Indians. He gave it as his opinion that the lands in question, which it was proposed to give to railroad companies for eighteen cents per acre, were worth $40,000,000, there being 12,000,000 of acres in all. Mr. POMEROY and Mr. HARLAN endeavored to make some headway against Mr. MORRILL, but they were unsuccessful today, and unless they can show that his propositions are false and unfounded, there is very little prospect that the bill will be passed.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Commerce of the House considered the River and Harbor Appropriation bill this morning, and agreed to nearly all the items contained in it. The Western and the Northern States are mainly the portions of the country where appropriations will be expended.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate, after a great deal of idle talk and filibustering, passed over the bill to abolish the franking privilege today, and decided to go on to-morrow with the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. The debate on the former measure indicated that there is very little prospect that the House bill will pass without amendment.

THE CANALS.

A meeting of a sub-committee of the Commerce Committee of the House will be held to-morrow to consider the subject of water communication between the East and the West, and the reduction of tolls of the New-York canals, as provided for in Mr. BENNETT's bill. The Senate Committee on Commerce reported today against appropriating money for a survey of the proposed James River and Kanawha Canal, but the House Committee will probably agree to it.

CHANGES IN THE ENGINEER CORPS.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued a special order making a number of changes in the Engineer Corps of the army, among which are the following: Col. JOHN N. NEWCOMB takes charge of the improvements on the Upper Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers, as also the construction of the Rock Island bridge. Major G. K. WARREN takes charge of the works at Newport, R. I., while Col. HOUSTON goes to the West in charge of the improvements in the harbors of Chicago, Michigan City and New-Buffalo, Lake Michigan, relieving Col. W. E. MERRILL, who goes to Pittsburg to take charge of the improvements of the Ohio River. Col. J. W. BARLOW is assigned to duty on Gen. SHERIDAN's staff, vice Col. MERRILL, and Major BURNHAM is relieved from duty with the Engineer Corps and assigned to duty at Keokuk, Iowa, on the staff of Gen. J. H. WILSON.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

It has already been stated that last night a sub-committee of the House Pacific Railroad Committee agreed to recommend a Southern Pacific Railroad on the thirty-second parallel, from San Diego to Marshal, Texas, and to grant the franchise to the Southern Transcontinental Railway Company. The route fixed upon, the gauge of the road and the provision of the bill relating to the running arrangements with connecting roads are such as were suggested by the Committee of the Gulf States men, composed of Messrs. SHELDON, SHERROT, PIERCE and CLARK. The South-western States are to be liberally represented by incorporators from among their citizens. This result has been reached after considerable discussion. A fear that longer delay might jeopard the passing of an act chartering a company with liberal aid, has brought together all the Representatives from the Gulf States, who believe that the opposition in the Senate will cease, and that the bill will pass at no distant day.

CITY POLITICS.

The Republican Mayoralty Nominating Convention met to-day at Union League Hall, where the Bowen men appeared to be largely in the ascendant, so far as numbers went; and as the various wards had two sets of delegates, the indications favored the nomination of Mr. BOWEN. After considerable discussion the delegates representing the Bowen and Richards' interest were admitted; but subsequently the Richards men withdrew and organized at another hall, where Mr. A. C. RICHARDS, the present Chief of Police of this district, was nominated. The first Convention nominated Mr. BOWEN. It is understood that Mr. RICHARDS will decline, in which case the Convention which nominated him will support MATHEW G. EMERY, Esq., who is already in nomination as a reform candidate. There was considerable excitement about the halls where the Conventions were held, party feeling being very high. The nominees are all identified with the Republican Party, the Democrats having no one in the field.

Although Major RICHARDS had written a letter declining the use of his name in the nominating Convention at the Union League Hall, he accepted the nomination made by his friends who bolted the Convention which nominated the present incumbent, BOWEN.

NOMINATION.

The President today sent to the Senate the name of HENRY L. WOOD to be Postmaster at Dexter, Me.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from Customs for the week ending April 30, were as follows:

At Boston	$478,530
At New-York	2,601,000
At Philadelphia	242,548
At Baltimore	224,712
At New-Orleans, (April 23)	123,698
At San Francisco, (April 23)	132,598
Total	$3,817,040

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

EDWARD YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes from advance sheets of an abstract of monthly report No. 7, current series, the following information:

The value of foreign commodities remaining in ware-houses of the United States Jan. 31, 1870, was $62,076,726, against $58,396,307 on Jan. 31, 1869. Reducing the total value of domestic exports for the seven months ending Jan. 31, 1870, to specie values, we have $239,551,314, which, being added to the amount of the re-exports for the same period, shows an excess of imports over exports of only $3,003,373. For the corresponding seven months ended Jan. 31, 1869, the excess of imports over exports was $55,362,178. Of the total sold value of the domestic exports for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1870, $205,172,752 consisted of merchandise, and $34,368,177 of specie and bullion. For the corresponding period of the last fiscal year the value of merchandise amounted to $145,182,656, and specie and bullion to $32,685,707.

THE CENSUS—WOMEN AS ASSISTANTS.

Gen. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, has addressed a letter to the United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, as follows:

"Your report of subdivisions and assistants, received and acknowledged on the 4th inst., contains the names of LAVINIA PURLEAR and SARAH BURGOYNE, as Assistant Marshals for the Ninth and Twenty-ninth Divisions, respectively, of the Southern District of Ohio. These appear to be the names of women. If so I am instructed to inform you that such appointments cannot be accepted by the Department as in conformity to the act of May 20, 1850. You will please make a report upon the facts at your earliest convenience, and if the original appointees are ineligible under this rule you will at once proceed to make new appointments to these positions."

A FREE PORT ON THE DANUBE.

The Department of State has received official information that Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube River, has been declared a free port by the Government of Turkey.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

Adverse Report of the Senate Committee—An Inventory of Mrs. Lincoln's Effects—How the Widow of a Republican President Should Live.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Senate Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the House bill granting a pension of $3,000 a year to Mrs. LINCOLN, made an adverse report on the bill today.

The Committee say, in their report, that, although by the Constitution of the United States, the President is made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, he is a civil and not a military officer. The death of President LINCOLN occurred while he was engaged in business of civil life. There was no principle on which pensions had hitherto been granted in this country which would warrant the passing of this bill. No provision of this nature has ever been made for the widows of families of any one of the Presidents or other civil officers of the United States, although many of them, like Mr. LINCOLN, rendered most exalted service to the country; and two of the Presidents died while in office, and the families of some of them were left in very slender pecuniary circumstances. There is nothing, so far, to distinguish this case from that of a great body of the civil officers of the Government, who, of all grades, from the highest to the lowest, of civil officers, from the earliest period, have lost their lives while in the performance of public duties, and have left behind them widows and orphans in bereavement, aggravated by poverty and want. It has not been deemed advisable in a free country to provide permanent emoluments in favor of the families of high officers of the State as in European countries; as when eminent officers and their official term they become equal, but not superior members of society. The Committee are constrained to find, from the facts before them, that Mrs. LINCOLN is not in fact in the destitute condition which has been represented, and that her means must be reasonably sufficient to the just necessity of a citizen of the United States, either at home or abroad. A recapitulation of her assets show that the balance of salary for her husband's unexpired year was $22,000, and that on the 18th of September, 1867, she received as her share of the personal estate of President LINCOLN, $36,765 60, (the same sum being also given to her minor son THOMAS,) making her total cash assets $58,765 60, in addition to which there is some unproductive real estate, of which the Committee have taken no account. They have good reason to believe she also received no inconsiderable amount of clothing, plate, household goods, &c., after the death of Mr. LINCOLN, which, in considering her pecuniary condition, should be added to the above mentioned sum. Subscriptions were opened for Mrs. LINCOLN, but the Committee is not informed what amount has been realized. Mrs. LINCOLN does not seem to urge her claim entirely on the ground of actual wants of comforts of life. In her petition transmitted from Frankfort praying for a pension, she states she has been advised to try the mineral waters during the Summer, and then to go to Italy, "but my financial means do not permit me to take advantage of the urgent advice given me, nor can I live in a style becoming the widow of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, though I live as economical as I can." The Committee say, from the stand-point of a European kingdom and European society this very probably is correct; but in a republican country, where there is no distinction of rank, and where all duties are measured largely by the means of performance, the Committee think a fortune of $60,000, or even one-third of that sum, for a lady, must take her out of the category of those whose necessities, in consequence of the casualties of public service, give them a claim upon the Treasury. After other arguments the Committee conclude by saying: "Under the circumstances of the case, they do not think that either sentiment or duty requires a further provision in accordance with the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, and therefore recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed."

The report is signed by Senators Edmunds, Tipton, Pratt, Spencer, Howell and McCreery.

LOPEZ AND MR. WASHBURN.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs—A Censure Upon Admiral Godon—A Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following are the resolutions reported today by Mr. ORTH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, That Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON, in neglecting to aid Mr. WASHBURN in reaching the Government to which he was accredited, failed to discharge his duty as Commander of the South Atlantic Squadron.

Resolved, That Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN were members of the personal suite of Mr. WASHBURN, and were therefore, under the law of nations, entitled to the protection of the officers of the United States.

Resolved, That the forcible arrest and detention of Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN, by the Government of Paraguay, was a violation of the law of nations and a gross insult to the honor and dignity of the United States.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the President in withdrawing our Minister, Gen. MCMAHON, from the Government of Paraguay, and in declining to hold further diplomatic intercourse with said Government.

Resolved, That it is clearly the duty of our naval officers on foreign stations to render all reasonable assistance to the diplomatic officers of the United States in the discharge of their duties, and that a refusal or a neglect to render such assistance when required, or any discourtesy by such naval officers toward such diplomatic officers, shall be the subject of inquiry and punishment by the Naval Department.

The following was presented by FERNANDO WOOD as the view of Mr. SWANN, who is absent:

Resolved, First—That the forcible arrest and detention of Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN, while under the protection of the American flag, was an outrage which demanded prompt reparation.

Second—That in submitting to the insult of President LOPEZ, in his refusal to grant passports to Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN, and in separating himself from them in the streets of Asuncion, and leaving them in the hands and at the mercy of the Paraguayan authorities, was a serious compromise of the American flag, and could not be justified upon any consideration of personal safety, and that Minister WASHBURN, in justice to his position and the honor of his flag, could not have accepted his passport until permitted to withdraw with every one of his Legation.

Third—That in the hostile and unfriendly attitude assumed by Minister WASHBURN toward LOPEZ and the Paraguayan Government in his relations and intercourse with the President of that Republic, and in associating BLISS and MASTERMAN with his Legation—a British subject, suspected by LOPEZ of complicity with the enemies of the country, both adventurers and of doubtful reputation—Minister WASHBURN committed a great act of imprudence, which resulted in most if not all of the complications attending his residence in Paraguay.

Fourth—That Admirals GODON and DAVIS, in command of the South Atlantic Squadron, have committed no act to subject them to the censure of the Government or the investigation of a Court-martial, said officers having, to the best of their judgment and understanding, complied with the instructions of the Navy Department and received its approval.

Fifth—That no legislation is required on the part of Congress growing out of the facts stated in this record, and the correspondence now on file in the State and Navy Departments.

Sixth—That this Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

THE DOCTORS.

Third Day's Proceedings of the American Medical Association—Report of the Committee on Ethics on Delegates—The Pharmaceutical Association and the Women's Colleges.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—In the American Medical Association today, among other things, Dr. T. G. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Nomenclature of Diseases, made a report with a resolution recommending the adoption of the nomenclature of diseases as prepared by the Royal College of Physicians at London, in 1869. Dr. UNDERHILL, of New-York, submitted a paper on the same subject. After debate the report and resolutions were adopted. Dr. STINE, of New-York, introduced a resolution recommending the establishment of veterinary schools in the several States, and recommending the State Legislatures to make appropriations for their support. Adopted. Dr. WHITE, of Buffalo, offered a resolution recommending to the several medical schools of the country the establishing of chairs of psychology for the treatment of mental diseases. Adopted. A resolution was offered providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report what legislative measures are necessary to be taken to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases. Adopted.

COLOR—AN UNDIGNIFIED SCENE.

Dr. N. S. DAVIS, Chairman of the Committee on Ethics, made a majority report, and Dr. STILLE, of Pennsylvania, made a minority report. The majority report says the Committee have registered all the delegates from all medical institutions claiming representation in the District of Columbia except the Alumni of Georgetown, the National Medical Society, the Howard Medical Society, the Freedmen's Hospital and the Small-pox Hospital; that the charges offered by Dr. REYBURN as a minority of the Committee on Registration against the Medical Society and the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, are not of a nature to require the action of this body; that so far as relates to the Medical Society of the Alumni of Georgetown College, it has been shown to the Committee that that Society has sixty resident members, and is, therefore, entitled to six delegates; that in regard to the Medical Society of Howard Medical College, Freedmen's Hospital and Small-pox Hospital, they recommend that such action of the Committee of Arrangements as relates to the registration of the members is purely clerical. If the credentials, in proper form, are presented from any society professing such membership as would place it *prima facie* in the list of bodies enumerated in the constitution of the Association, and entitled to representation, but against which charges have been presented, the names of the delegates presenting such credentials, together with the charges in the possession of the Committee, should be presented to the Association for its action; that the charges in the hands of the Committee of Arrangements against the eligibility of the National Medical Society of the District of Columbia have been sustained; that they recommend that no members of the Society should be received as delegates at the present meeting of the Association. The minority report dissents from the final resolution of the majority, recommending the exclusion of members of the National Medical Society of the District of Columbia from the present meeting of this body, and offers resolutions that the National Medical Society, the Howard Medical College, the Freedmen's Hospital and the Small-pox Hospital are regularly organized as the rules require, &c., and that they are entitled to representation, and the physicians claiming to represent them are entitled to seats in the American Medical Association. After some debate, the confusion became very great, some cheering and some hissing. Upon the question as to who is entitled to vote among the delegates from the District of Columbia, the Chair decided that all included by the Committee on Ethics were entitled to vote. Dr. COX attempted to speak, but was hissed down. Amid motions and counter resolutions, the Secretary proceeded to call the roll on a vote to lay the minority report on the table. Finally a ballot was taken, which resulted yeas 107, nay 88, so the minority report was laid on the table. The majority report was then adopted.

A WOMAN'S COLLEGE RECOGNIZED.

The United States Pharmaceutical Association, in session at the National Medical College today, accepted Prof. HERMAN THOMAS, M. D., a delegate from the Philadelphia Women's Medical College. This is the first time a Woman's College has been represented in any of the national bodies in connection with medicine. The Association is attended by pharmaceutists, about fifty in number, from all parts of the country. Today they were occupied in fixing the standard of all medical preparations for the ensuing decade.

Railroad Matters—The Concord and Northern New-Hampshire Roads.

CONCORD, N. H., May 5.—The Governor and Council this evening sanctioned the contract between the Concord and Northern New-Hampshire Railroads, and it is a finality. The contract provides for the joint management of the roads and connections for five years; the Managing Agent to be chosen by both Boards of Directors; the Concord Road to receive ten per cent. on its capital stock, and the surplus to go to the reduction of the fares and freight. There are one thousand two hundred and eighty-five stockholders in the Concord Railroad at present, and the recent advance in its stock was brought about by about fifteen individuals, who sought to get control of the road. Public opinion is in favor of the present arrangement, and as far as can be ascertained, it will be acceptable to the mass of stockholders of both roads. Gov. STEARNS has been selected as the manager, and has entered on his duties.

Aid for the Richmond Sufferers—Distribution of Funds—Emigration.

RICHMOND, May 5.—A circular has been issued by DAVID J. BURR, the President of the Chamber of Commerce; Gen. MULFORD, Ex-United States Agent of Exchange; JOHN PURCELL, Chairman of the Distributing Committee, and ISAAC DAVENPORT, Jr., President of the First National Bank, Treasurer of the Relief Committee, announcing that arrangements, thorough and complete, for distributing the funds received here are in operation. The Committee has been so organized as to insure aid to all the sufferers by the late calamity. The Treasurer has received $5,000 today from Northern cities.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 5.—Subscriptions are being taken up among the citizens of Augusta for the Richmond sufferers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 5.—The Emigration Convention adjourned today. They took measures for the establishing of an European freight and immigration steam-ship line, for the formation of an immigration society with its central Bureau in Charleston, and for the introduction of Chinese labor into the localities of the South where it can be used with advantage.

The Proposed New Province of Manitoba—Extension of Boundary.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 5.—In the House of Commons Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD explained that several alterations had been made in the Manitoba bill. The boundary lines of the Province have been altered in order to include Portage la Prairie. The deviations of the boundary would increase the estimated population about 2,000. So in calculating the subsidy to be paid to that country the basis should be 17,000 persons instead of 15,000.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Efforts to Impeach the Evidence for the People.

Richardson's Pistol Traced at Last.

MRS. McFARLAND'S LOVE LETTERS.

Close of the Case on Both Sides.

Mr. Graham to Commence Summing Up Today.

The evidence in the McFarland trial was concluded on both sides yesterday, and this morning Mr. Graham will commence his address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He will certainly occupy all day, and conclude his argument on Monday, to which day the Court will be adjourned. District-Attorney Garvin was notified yesterday by the Recorder that he would be required to close the case on the part of the people. This precludes Mr. Davis from speaking at all, as he intended when the trial commenced. It is probable that the District-Attorney will occupy but a short time in his argument, and that the jury will be charged by the Recorder late on Monday afternoon. The trial will then have occupied the attention of the Court twenty-five days, during which 155 witnesses have been examined—thirty-seven for the prosecution and 118 for the defense. The defendant's counsel have had forty-three on the question of insanity alone, three of whom were medical experts, and have declined to produce the evidence of more than fifty witnesses whose testimony would, it was deemed, be simply cumulative. The labor in preparing the defendant's case for trial has been enormous and almost beyond conception, and has devolved almost wholly upon Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, the junior counsel.

The Court-room was thronged, yesterday, as usual, but the applicants for admission were far more numerous than on any previous day; for it was rumored that Mr. Graham would commence his argument, and there was an intense desire to hear him. Among the distinguished personages in Court during the day, was Hon. Hugh Maxwell, who, many years ago, was District-Attorney of the county, and later was Collector of the port. He was warmly greeted by Mr. Graham and other members of the Bar, and occupied a seat upon the bench with the Recorder during the afternoon.

There were ten witnesses examined for the defense in surrebuttal yesterday. The first was Donald Nicholson, who had remembered, since he was last on the stand, that on the night Richardson was shot deceased handed him something encased in white flannel which was heavy, like a pistol; witness locked it up in his desk, and a few moments after gave it to Junius Henri Browne. An effort was made to further impeach Browne's testimony, but the Recorder thought it unnecessary. The next witness was Melchoir Mason, the husband of Mrs. Mason, of No. 72 Amity-street, who testified that McFarland was not an intemperate man; also, that Browne had a night-key while Richardson was boarding at the house, but that witness took it away from him. Dennis Shea was called to impeach J. C. Howell's testimony; also to prove that at the time McFarland went into the Astor House in December, 1867, and saw Richardson there, he tried to serve the summons in the civil suit upon him. Judge Ledwith was called, but his testimony regarding the appearance of Mr. Runkle as counsel for Richardson, on the occasion of the first shooting, was ruled out. Isaac G. Reed was called to impeach Mr. Greeley's testimony relative to the "interviewing," and swore that Mr. Greeley was even more profane on that occasion than the reports represented; on cross-examination witness acquitted himself well, creating some amusement by his pertinent answers to Mr. Davis. Fitz Hugh Ludlow was called to show that McFarland was humiliated by his wife's giving public readings; also that the magazine article of McFarland's, which has been produced in evidence, was dressed up by witness from the crude and almost incoherent manuscript of the defendant, the witness assisting him in this respect out of sympathy for him; on cross-examination witness pointed out those portions which he remembered to have altered, and Mr. Davis questioned him with respect to a domestic difficulty in his (witness's) family, but was checked by the Recorder. After the adjournment of the Court Mr. Ludlow resented the insult by applying to Mr. Davis the epithet of "sneak," but counsel paid no attention to it. The colored boy William H. Norris was called to show the relative position of the rooms occupied by Mrs. McFarland and Richardson at Samuel Sinclair's house, but it was excluded. Amos J. Cummings was called to show a conversation with Browne, in which the latter said that Richardson told him, after the fatal shooting, that he (Richardson) would have shot McFarland, had it not been for the fear of hitting some one else; also, that he (Richardson) was prepared for McFarland; but the evidence was excluded. In the course of the argument, Mr. Graham said that it was a fact that Richardson and McFarland entered the Tribune office almost simultaneously, instead of the latter being there for fifteen minutes or more, lying in wait for deceased. Dr. McFarland was called to identify Mrs. McFarland's handwriting, upon which three letters from Mrs. McFarland to her husband were offered, but only one was read. This exhibited the greatest affection for her husband, and was dated Nov. 21, 1859. Another letter, which showed that Mr. Sage's family were in destitute circumstances, and appealing for employment for the father-in-law of defendant, was excluded. Letters from Mrs. Sage, Mrs. McFarland's mother, to her son-in-law, were read, showing that in 1866 and 1867 they were on the best of terms. Dr. Vance was called, and testified that he had heard all the testimony on both sides up to that moment, and saw no reason to change his opinion that McFarland was insane on the day and hour of the shooting. The defense then, at 2½ o'clock, rested their case finally.

The prosecution reopened with the evidence of Mr. Thomas F. Holder, a lame gentleman, the son-in-law of Mrs. Gilbert; Mr. Erad Gilbert, husband of Mrs. Gilbert; and Curtis F. Gilbert, a son, who were called to show that Mrs. McFarland was not at the Gilbert mansion in Jersey City at the time mentioned by Mrs. Calhoun in her testimony. While examining these witnesses Mr. Davis spoke of Mrs. McFarland as Mrs. Richardson, upon which Mr. Gerry objected, and the Recorder sustained the objection, saying that he had no knowledge of any dissolution of the marriage with McFarland, and that counsel must confine himself to the facts. The District-Attorney then announced that the case for the people was finally rested. The Recorder asked Mr. Graham how long he would occupy in summing up. He replied that he did not wish to be restricted in a case of such importance; it would require some time to collate the testimony, and he would commence to-morrow (this) morning. The Recorder observed that the address had better be so timed as to be concluded on Monday, and the Court was then adjourned until this morning.

Detailed Report of the Twenty-Third Day's Proceedings—Interesting Correspondence Put in Evidence—The Case Closed on Both Sides—Mr. Graham to Commence Summing up this Morning.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, Mr. Graham called attention to a remark attributed to His Honor, in one of the morning papers, in reference to the testimony of Junius Henri Browne, and as to which he thought there must be some mistake. He cited

he case of Stanbrough and Hawkins, tried in 1868 and reported in 30 Barber, 268, and also the opinion of Justice Campbell, to show that a man's opinion in reference to the existence of a Supreme Being was a legitimate subject for interrogatory as to the amount of credence to be attached to his evidence. He had intended several weeks since to examine Mr. Browne, who he understood openly proclaimed his sentiments in this regard, and the object of his examination of him was to show to the jury what amount of belief they were to give his testimony.

DONALD NICHOLSON.

This witness was recalled, and asked whether he had not refreshed his memory since he was on the stand before with regard to Mr. Richardson carrying a pistol on or near the 25th of November, 1869. He did not remember saying to a Mr. Weinbacher that if he had been a little more closely questioned he would have been obliged to state that he knew Mr. Richardson had a pistol in his possession about that time, but he had said that it was his impression that he did have one.

THE MISSING PISTOL.

This impression was produced by his having received a heavy parcel wrapped in white flannel, which he judged from the feeling to be a pistol; he afterward gave the parcel to Mr. Junius Henri Browne; he did not see the pistol itself, and did not know where Richardson got the material in which it was wrapped up.

The Recorder would not allow this examination to be pursued any further, saying that it could not be material, unless it was shown that McFarland knew that Richardson was armed. Mr. Graham said that they meant to show that the witnesses from the Tribune office had not told all they knew about this matter, and took an exception to the ruling.

MELTIOR MASON.

the husband of Mrs. Mason, with whom Mr. and Mrs. McFarland boarded at No. 72 Amity-street, testified that he never knew Mr. McFarland to be under the influence of liquor, and knew of no complaint on the part of his wife of any unhappiness; he regarded him as very affectionate to his wife; he did not receive a night-key from Mr. Junius Henri Browne—in fact, Mr. Browne rather declined to give it to him; while Mr. Richardson was away in New-England, Mr. Browne, unexpectedly to the witness, had occupied his room, and when asked to give up the key, threw it on the mantel, and witness took it up; this he understood to be the key which Richardson had formerly carried; the occurrence was two or three weeks before the first shooting, which took place while he was in North Carolina.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

On cross-examination, the witness stated that he was absent in North Carolina six or eight weeks, returning about the 1st of May; the only night-keys to the house No. 72 Amity-street, as far as he knew, were one used by his own family, one in the possession of McFarland, one belonging to Mr. Snard, and that which Richardson had carried, but there might have been a hundred for aught he knew.

DENNIS SHEA.

This witness testified that he remembered being present at the conversation between McFarland and Mr. Howell at the residence of the former in Madison-street, when Howell said that he sympathized with McFarland and would shoot Richardson if he were in his place; it was also proposed to explain by this witness the testimony of Junius Henri Browne with reference to the meeting of Richardson and McFarland at the Astor House, and to show that Mr. McFarland left in order to send a man to serve a summons on Richardson; on coming into the street he met the witness, and told him that he had seen Richardson, and asked if he had a summons with him; on receiving a negative reply he had one prepared, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to serve it, both at the Astor House and the Tribune office, and it was afterward destroyed. Mr. Graham contended for the admission of this evidence, for the purpose of explaining what Mr. Browne had construed into a menace, but it was ruled out as irrelevant to the case.

THOMAS A. LEDWITH,

the Police Justice before whom McFarland was brought on the morning after the first shooting, was next called; he remembered Mr. Runkle's appearing as counsel in a shooting case about that time, but the names of the parties he had forgotten. It was now proposed to show that no complaint had been made in that case in consequence of representations made by the counsel to this witness, showing that it was admitted that there was no ground for a prosecution, but all evidence on that point was excluded by the Recorder.

ISAAC G. REED, Jr.,

testified that he had an interview with Horace Greeley in the early part of December, some days after the shooting, and published the result in the Sun. He was ready to vouch for the accuracy of his account of that interview, and said that the statements with regard to McFarland [illegible] wife were almost in Mr. Greeley's exact words, and the whole conversation was either in the words actually used, or those which conveyed exactly the same meaning.

MR. GREELEY'S "SHOT."

The principal modifications were in emasculating Mr. Greeley's oaths, which were both more numerous and more forcible than he had represented them to be. The Recorder asked as a matter of curiosity whether Mr. Greeley had referred to himself in the uncomplimentary manner represented, and was informed that he did, except that one of his oaths in that connection had been emasculated, he having used G—d d—n instead of plain d—n.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

A very spirited dialogue, in the form of a cross-examination, took place between this witness and Judge Davis, during which the important facts were brought out that the witness was what was called a "specialist," taking up any matter which happened to be of interest, and writing an article upon it to offer for sale to any newspaper which would pay for it. He had regarded the little affair between McFarland and Richardson as of interest, and had called on Greeley, among others, for information. He believed Mr. Greeley knew that he was going to publish what he gathered from him, and was anxious to have it published. The article, he said, was not prepared specially for the Sun, though he intended to offer it to that paper. He didn't sell his productions for so much a column, but for whatever they would bring. He obtained $40 for this article, but did not regard that as a particularly good price.

AN "INTERVIEWER."

He was willing Mr. Davis should consider that kind of business as interviewing; he was not particular about the term; he often went to parties for information, and published it if it was important; he was not now connected with any paper regularly, but had been connected with the *Sunday Mercury* and Frank Leslie's paper; he was not the publisher or proprietor of the *Day's Doings*, but wished that he was; he had a good deal of respect for Mr. Greeley, and his modification of that gentleman's language had been made out of consideration for him, but he could not leave out all the oaths, for if he did any journalist in New-York would know that his report was not correct.

FITZHUGH LUDLOW.

This witness was recalled, and asked whether he had a conversation with Mr. McFarland shortly after his wife first gave public readings at Steinway Hall. Evidence on this subject was objected to, and it was stated on the part of the defense that it was adduced for the purpose of contradicting the testimony of Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sage; that McFarland had approved of his wife giving public readings and going upon the stage as an actress. Mr. Davis claimed that certain facts had been shown with regard to Mr. McFarland being present during the preparation of his wife for her public appearance, and expressed his pleasure and approbation at the proceedings, and it was competent for the defense to bring evidence and contradict those facts, but not to bring in the declaration of McFarland on some other occasion, that he did not approve of her course. The evidence was, however, allowed on the ground that it was intended to offset the evidence of the prosecution with regard to Mr. McFarland's approval of his wife's public appearance as a reader and an actress.

M'FARLAND DISAPPROVED OF HIS WIFE'S READINGS.

The witness then went on to state that soon after the appearance of Mrs. McFarland as a reader at Steinway Hall, he met her husband and asked why, as he knew that he had influence with some of the newspapers of the City, he did not send him tickets; he replied that he was ashamed and did not wish any of his friends to be present; he said that he had consented to her giving the readings only on the urgent solicitation of her own friends; after Mrs. McFarland went upon the stage at Winter Garden the witness met McFarland again; he told him that his wife's going upon the stage was a source of regret to him and made him very unhappy.

THE MAGAZINE ARTICLE.

The article contributed by McFarland to the *Education Monthly* was then shown to the witness and the defense stated that they proposed to show that in the early part of 1866, before the publication of the article, McFarland went to the witness, being in great poverty in consequence of the heavy expenses of his habeas corpus proceedings for the recovery of his children, with the manuscript of this article, to get his advice with regard to its publication. The witness found it so incoherent and unintelligible as to be totally unfit for publication, and after retouching it, and making suggestions, returned it to McFarland. It was brought to him a second time, but little better than at first, and again corrected before publication. It was allowed to show this, and the witness said that the statement of the counsel in making the offer was substantially correct. He was proceeding to state the matter in greater detail, saying by way of preface that McFarland was then talking about making some great strike which would make his wife regret her course in leaving him, when he was interrupted and required to confine himself to the matter in question. He then began to describe the condition of the manuscript and what was done with it, when Mr. Davis objected that it was not proved, that the manuscript itself could not be produced and parole evidence regarding its contents was inadmissible. Mr. Graham suggested that there used to be a sort of peripatetic in this City who had gone crazy over the idea that he had discovered the secret of perpetual motion, and went about with his pockets bursting with proofs of his theory. Now suppose McFarland had written something as ridiculous as this crazy man's documents, or a production to prove that the moon was made of green cheese, and that Mr. Ludlow had gone over this and made it a little more philosophical and sensible. They would have the right to show that this sensible article was not the effusion of this man's brain, but that another person had taken his eccentricities and tried to put them in the form which they would have had if he had been sane when he wrote them. This was not a production such as the intellect of Mr. Ludlow would have given out, but they could show that he had made it sensible, and that it could not therefore be used to prove the sanity of the original author.

The Recorder thought that what they sought to show had already been stated in substance, and it was not necessary to carry the examination further. The witness was, however, allowed to state that the three manuscripts which he had seen were all the same article, with various modifications, and that there were many isolated good things in it, but they were dislocated and put wrong end foremost, and he had simply attempted to readjust them and reconstruct the article generally.

THE "J. R. Y." LETTER.

The witness further stated that he had read the letter of Mrs. Calhoun over McFarland's shoulder on one occasion, when the latter showed it to him, and that when he came to this word or those letters, (pointed out to the witness,) McFarland said that it was meant for John Russell Young.

Cross-examined—Mr. Davis undertook to put the witness through a sharp cross-examination as to the part he had in the production of the article on education, and asked him to point out what he had added if anything. He was not able to swear precisely as to what he did; he may have made additions, and was certain he made alterations in words and in the structure of sentences; he supposed he changed the style when he changed the sentences, and thought that he had improved it; he would not undertake to say whether he was a good workman, they must ask other people about that. The Recorder having intimated that the witness's own opinion as to his merits were of no consequence, the latter dismissed the subject by offering to take Judge Davis' own judgment in the matter. The counsel insisting upon knowing what alterations he had made in the article, he went over it and marked those passages which he thought were his own, or in which he had changed the language.

In the conversation with McFarland about his wife's giving readings, he did not remember that the former had said anything about receiving money from it. Either McFarland or his wife had told him about her taking lessons of George Vandenhoff as early as 1864. The last conversation which he had with McFarland with regard to his wife's acting, was when she was playing Nerissa. He never saw her on the stage, but knew she was playing Nerissa from hearing it talked of in the family.

A HOME QUESTION.

Mr. Davis—You are a family man, then?
Witness—(Bristling up)—Yes, Sir, I am.
Mr. Davis—You are married?
Witness—Yes, Sir, I am; I am not keeping house at present, but boarding at No. 89 Clinton-place.

This domestic dialogue being interrupted, Mr. Davis stated that he proposed to show that this witness had run away from his wife with another woman, and gone to Kansas, and that his wife had got a divorce in his absence, and, therefore, a fellow-feeling prompted his evidence in this case.

WILLIAM D. NORRIS.

This is the colored boy who lived at Mr. Samuel Sinclair's, and who previously testified that he had seen Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland kiss each other.

He testified that he recollected when Mr. Richardson returned to Mr. Sinclair's after the first shooting.

Judge Davis objected to this testimony being gone into.

THE INTIMACY OF MRS. M'FARLAND AND RICHARDSON.

Mr. Gerry said that he offered to show by this witness that on the return of Richardson to Sinclair's, after the shooting, he (Richardson) occupied the back room; that Mrs. McFarland occupied the middle room as a bedroom; that these were substantially one room, there being nothing, but curtains between them; that Mrs. McFarland held over her lap the waiter on which Richardson's meals were brought to him, while Richardson ate; that she made up the bed on which Richardson slept; and that they ate together.

The offer was excluded and an exception taken, when the Court took a recess for half an hour.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

Afterward Mr. Cummings was recalled for the defense.

Question by Mr. Gerry—Do you remember ever having had a conversation with Junius Henri Browne, in which he told you that Richardson said he did not shoot McFarland because he was afraid that he might shoot others who were in the office? A.—I do; he did tell me so.

Q.—Do you recollect having had a conversation with Richardson, after the first shooting, in which he said that he was prepared for McFarland?

This question was objected to by Judge Davis.

WAS RICHARDSON PREPARED.

Mr. Graham replied—Your Honor will be kind enough to remember what I have suggested, that if the theory of this defense is sustained, McFarland was unconscious of his act at the time. He is entirely at the mercy of the inmates of the Tribune office, and therefore it is important to know what transpired in that office.

The Recorder thought that any thing Richardson said in the absence of McFarland was incompetent.

Mr. Graham—If he had made up his mind to meet McFarland in a certain way whenever he did meet him, the probability is he met him that way on the day of the shooting. You will perceive the peculiarity of the situation of McFarland. If he was perfectly insane at the time of that shooting, knowing that he was in the presence of his wife, and knowing that that man had a right to be apprehensive when he came in contact with him, he might naturally construe the most innocent movement on the part of Richardson into an attempt to get the advantage over him, and in that way his own sentiments in reference to his right of self-defense may not only be accelerated, but completely accelerated. A guilty man has always the right to expect to be attacked; under that apprehension he will endeavor to anticipate it and there will be a mutual hostile intention between them. A guilty man may judge that the slightest movement on the part of the man he has wronged indicated the approach of violence, and would anticipate what he supposes to be the just consequences of his guilt. It will appear important in showing that Richardson went into these premises with a calm resolution in his mind in reference to McFarland. The probability is that his conduct on that occasion was characterized by the determination he had previously avowed in reference to the manner in which he meant to meet him whenever he encountered him.

ONE INSANE MAN AGAINST FOUR CONSCIOUS MEN.

You will perceive that the theory which is before this Court and jury is this, a single unconscious person against four or five conscious persons, and by way of breaking down their testimony or affecting their credibility before the jury, it is important to know what was the state of feeling of Richardson, who was sane at the time he approached this man, who we allege was insane. If McFarland had only the instincts of a brute, which mental aberration does not deprive him of, he might have recognized in the approach of Richardson precisely what a brute would meditate. But at all events is it not important for us to demolish this family establishment? When McFarland was in the Tribune office, sane or insane, he was one man against that entire establishment, and he is completely at the mercy of a certain opposition this establishment is willing to give him. I mean to insist that McFarland was not fifteen minutes in the Tribune office, as alleged on the part of the prosecution.

M'FARLAND DID NOT LIE IN WAIT.

That the entrance of himself and Richardson was almost instantaneous, and as far as he was concerned, the entrance of Richardson was entirely unexpected. This "fifteen minutes" has been introduced into the case to work into it a feature of calmness, coolness, premeditation and deliberation. Is it not important, for the purpose of shaking the credibility of their witnesses, to know whether, when Richardson approached McFarland, he approached him like a man conscious of his own guilt, determined to anticipate harm and attack from him and to repel on the part of McFarland any injury that it was his intention to inflict. I therefore submit by way of demolishing this family establishment, that we have a right to show by Richardson's conduct with what feelings he approached McFarland, and whether they were known to McFarland or not is perfectly immaterial.

The Recorder excluded the question.

DR. W. C. McFARLAND.

Dr. McFarland was recalled for the defense.

Q.—Do you know the hand writing of Mrs. McFarland? A.—I do.

Q.—Have you seen her write? A.—I have seen her write, and have received letters from her.

Q.—Is this letter (showing one to witness) in her handwriting?

Witness (examining it)—It is. Witness then identified also other letters shown him as being in the handwriting of Mrs. McFarland. These were letters of Mrs. McFarland to her husband, the prisoner, dated respectively May 27, 1869; July 5, 1869, and Nov. 21, 1869.

Mr. Gerry then proposed to read the last-mentioned letter.

Judge Davis objected, and was proceeding to give his reasons for making the objection, when—

The Recorder—I don't care about hearing you, Mr. Davis; the case is too plain; a letter written from a wife to her husband cannot be used either for or against him.

A LOVE LETTER FROM MRS. M'FARLAND.

Mr. Graham—Your Honor, on yesterday, allowed to be read a letter written by the prisoner to his wife when she was away from him. Now, this letter is simply in response to that.

The letter was allowed, and Mr. Gerry proceeded to read it, as follows:

MANCHESTER, Nov. 21, 1869.

MY DARLING HUSBAND: I received your letter of yesterday today. Why is it that I get your letters so soon, and you are so long getting mine? I cannot account for it. I am very particular about marking them, and yet they are so long reaching you. I received the [illegible] for last week and this, and [illegible] I shall order a bonnet. I shall try and get [illegible] you would like, and [illegible] The little (or great) [illegible] arrived. I will [illegible] to-night, and I am all anxiety to see what my dear husband has sent as a new proof of his love to me. I shall doubtless be delighted, and shall write soon to tell you my impressions. I feel quite worried about your cold. I have [illegible] it is quite common for these obstinate colds to hang on all Winter. I wish you would go immediately to Dr. Gurney; he is a gentleman of intelligence, and certainly has more experience in colds than you have. Will you, as a personal favor to me go and see him? If it gets no better in a week or so, you must do one or two things: either go on a little trip to Philadelphia or Virginia where it is warmer, or else I shall come on, and nurse you; this taking a wet sheet by yourself without any one to tuck you up in bed is ruinous. You will tell me exactly how it is the next time you write, won't you? I shall feel very anxious if you are not frank with me.

I was very deeply affected by your letter, and all you said about our misunderstandings was very painful to me, not violently painful but it grieved me to think that in the midst of so much anxiety you have been suffering that you should have had these things to trouble you too. Believe me, even if I had not known how much I loved you separation would have taught me. I find all my philosophy tried to the utmost to support the thought of so long an absence from you.

You don't know how many lonely hours I spend how much I worry about you and how much I regret that I ever was perverse or obstinate. It is impossible perhaps that two persons should never do each other wrong often. That is the bane of all love and affection, the impossibility of a perfect understanding but there are always [illegible] that cannot become forgotten or so well forgiven that it is hardly remembered. Don't mistrust my affection and believe I love you as dearly a thousand times more as then two years ago and you will make me happy. Write me particularly exactly when you receive this. It is mailed at quarter of four Monday afternoon. Write exactly respecting your cold and want you or I shall be very uneasy. Your loving wife

ABBY McFARLAND.

Nothing needs her love. She is sitting in the room making my Carpet.

OTHER LETTERS OFFERED.

Mr. Graham then offered the letter dated July 5, 1869, written by Mrs. McFarland to her husband when he was Commissioner of Enrollment, soliciting him to secure employment for her father.

The Court thought the testimony inadmissible, when Mr. Graham said the object of the letter was to controvert the evidence on the part of the prosecution describing the evidence of her destitution. It was endeavored to be shown that the prisoner threw his wife upon her father's family, and here was a letter which not only disproved that theory, but shows the condition Mr. Sage was in, and how he solicited employment from the prisoner. Mr. McFarland was at this time Commissioner of Enrollment, and he proposed to show by this letter that Mrs. McFarland's family were in a state of great need and destitution, and she solicited and procured from her husband an appointment for her father in the Commissioner of Enrollment's office. On the testimony of Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair it was endeavored to be presented to the jury that McFarland, so far as pecuniary means was concerned, did not perform his duty to his wife. He admitted that for a period of four years McFarland was only in the receipt of $3 a day, but that did not affect the great moral question—whether the adversity of a husband absolved the marriage rights. He maintained that under adverse circumstances she should cling more closely to his fortunes, and the only reason for her desertion of her husband was the one that with Richardson's superior means she would be better able to gratify her selfish desires and vain love of display.

The Recorder excluded the letter.

Mr. Graham then offered to put in evidence another letter of Mrs. McFarland, in which she declared she was the best-dressed lady in church, and only wanted the society of her husband to make her completely happy.

This letter was excluded and exceptions taken.

MRS. SAGE TO MR. M'FARLAND.

Mr. Gerry then offered the following letter from Mrs. Sage, dated at Charlestown, Mass., in 1867, inviting the prisoner to come up there with little Percy, and spend Christmas.

This letter was allowed, and is as follows:

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 5, 1867.

Mr. McFarland:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter last week; was very glad to hear that Percy was well and contented. I should like to see the little fellow very much. If you can, I should like to have you bring him on at Christmas. If not convenient then, as soon as you can, to spend a week or two. Danny is well and sends lots of love, and wants to see Percy very much. Please write as often as you can to let us know how Percy is getting along. I am anxious to have you get him [illegible] a good school. Please write as soon as you find one that suits you. Yours, truly, A. A. SAGE.

PRESENTS FOR PERCY.

The following letter was also read by Mr. Gerry:

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 23, 1867.

Mr. McFarland:

DEAR SIR: Will you [illegible] Percy a box of New-Year's presents. I wish you would [illegible] I looked for you and Percy at Christmas. I am in hopes to be able to come on in a few weeks and see him. Danny is well and sends lots of love. Please write soon, won't you? Yours, with respect,

A. A. SAGE.

"MY DEAR SON."

A letter from Mrs. Sage, dated Chelsea, July 7, 1866, was offered and read:

CHELSEA, July 7, 1866.

MY DEAR SON: I have been trying to write to you for two weeks, but I have been [illegible] every spare moment I [illegible] but have not got one yet [illegible] a letter from Abby today; she and the children were well. We miss the little darlings so much. Abby thinks she shall stay till September—it is such a good place for the children. Shall you go up there? If you do, be sure and come here. I often wish you were here so you could run in and see us, for I know you are very lonesome; but keep up good heart, it will soon be Fall, then you will have your dear ones with you again I hope. I suppose you want to know how Mr. Sage is getting along; business is rather dull, not enough for him and Will to do, so Will is looking for a place. The girls work over to Charlestown, so I am alone most of the time. I have not any news to write. It has been the hottest weather here the past week that I ever knew. It seems to me I can't write much now so I will close. We all send love and kisses, hoping to see or hear from you soon. Your affectionate mother,

ABBY SAGE.

M'FARLAND SENDS A CHECK.

The following letter from Mrs. McFarland's father acknowledging the receipt of a check from the prisoner, was then read:

BOSTON, March 4, 1867.

Dear Mr. McFarland:

I received your check for $50, and am much obliged. The children are both in fine health, and send love to you. Accept my regards.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SAGE.

DR. REUBEN A. VANCE.

Dr. Vance was recalled for the defense, and testified that he had heard all the testimony given on the trial, and knew of nothing given in evidence that induced him to give an opinion contrary to that he had already expressed as to the mental alienation of the prisoner on the night of Nov. 25, 1869, when the homicide occurred. The doctor testified also that a book shown him, the *Opal*, was a work issued from the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum, and edited by the insane inmates; had heard extracts from this very work read in medical colleges in order to show the mental capabilities of insane people.

On cross-examination he said that Gray, Elwood and Buckingham were good authorities on insanity.

THE DEFENSE CLOSED.

Mr. Gerry then announced that the case for the defense was closed.

The prosecution then called the following witnesses:

THOMAS F. HOLDER.

Mr. Holder testified that he resided in Fall River, Mass.; had always resided there; was a son-in-law of Mr. Gilbert, of Jersey City; was at Mr. Gilbert's, in Jersey City, last Summer; arrived there on Aug. 19, 1869; his wife was with him; remained there about one month; left on the 14th of September; never saw Mrs. McFarland there; never saw her at all until he met her at the Astor House when Mr. Richardson lay dying; she was not, to witness' knowledge, at Mr. Gilbert's while he (witness) was there; witness, after returning to Fall River, went back to Gilbert's; it was about one month after; arrived there on the 20th of October; stayed there only a few days; witness is lame; was so when at Gilbert's in Summer; was barely able to walk on crutches when he left there; witness' wife accompanied him when he went away from Gilbert's.

The witness being turned over to the defense, Mr. Gerry said: We have no questions to ask.

BRAD GILBERT.

Mr. Gilbert was sworn and testified that he lived in Jersey City, and is the father of Mrs. Calhoun; knew Mrs. McFarland; witness was at home during the whole of last Summer; Mrs. McFarland was not at his house, to his knowledge, at any time during last Summer; she was there for the first time since this trial began.

No cross-examination.

CURTIS F. GILBERT.

Mr. Gilbert testified that he is a son of the last witness; lives at No. 37 Mercer-street, Jersey City, with his parents; was there during a great part of last Summer; thinks there is a family next door named Callahan; witness was not at home during the entire month of August; knows Mr. Holder, his brother-in-law; Mr. Holder and his wife (witness' sister) came to the house last Summer.

MRS. RICHARDSON OR MRS. M'FARLAND?

Judge Davis—Do you know Mrs. Richardson?

Mr. Gerry—I take exception to this term, "Mrs. Richardson;" it is assuming as a fact something not proven.

The Recorder—I think it would be better to call the lady Mrs. McFarland.

Judge Davis—Well, do you know Mrs. McFarland?

Witness—I know the lady who was formerly called Mrs. McFarland.

Q.—How did you wear your beard last summer? A.—I wore it very long, down to here, (pointing half way down his chest,) at that time.

Judge Davis—That's all.

WHY THE DEFENSE DID NOT CROSS-EXAMINE.

The Recorder (to the defense)—Do you wish to cross-examine?

Mr. Graham—O, no, sir; the prosecution have put no questions touching the point, at all.

Judge Davis—Well, perhaps not.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSES.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The Recorder asked if the defense were ready to go to the jury.

THE SUMMING UP.

Mr. Graham, in reply, said he did not intend to address the jury this evening. He wished to refresh his memory as to the facts which had been given in evidence [illegible] four weeks [illegible]. He would say that at first he was undecided whether, in fact, he would sum up the case at all—whether, under all the circumstances, it would not be better, considering the length of time that had been occupied already, to let it go to the jury simply under the charge of the Court. But the vast importance of this criminal trial, the great issues to his client dependent upon its result, and the pressing weight of his own oath as counsel, had somewhat changed his mind. Within a few minutes, too, he had consulted with the aged and honorable jurist who now sat beside him on the bench, (alluding to Hon. Hugh Maxwell, who had lately come in and was invited to a seat beside the Recorder,) and on broaching the subject to him, that venerable gentleman said: "It becomes the duty of counsel in cases of great weight and especially in an issue of life and death to fulfill their obligations to the utmost." That gentleman had once adorned the high position of prosecuting officer of this county—the place now so ably filled by Judge Garvin, and he (counsel) was compelled to defer to the opinion of his duty in the premises, when he was so advised with regard to it by the venerable man who is the oldest and probably the wisest lawyer in the State of New-York. He thought he required, therefore, a little time to revise the testimony, and, in the meanwhile, he requested that an adjournment might be had to fit him for the labors devolving on him.

The Recorder—Allowing you all day to-morrow, I suppose you can close on Monday?

Mr. Graham—Yes, Sir; I shall be as brief as the importance of the issue will allow.

The Recorder—Then the prosecution can follow you on Monday.

The Court was then adjourned till today at 11 A. M.

CURRENT NOTES.

Corn and wheat promise well in East Tennessee.

Maine brags of one of its citizens who has grown a beard eighteen inches long in twelve months.

The Fort Smith (Kansas) *Footlight*, after flickering fitfully two or three weeks, has gone out.

Congressman ISAAC R. HAWKINS spoke at Huntington, Tenn., on Monday, and expressed himself warmly in opposition to Congressional interference in the affairs of the State.

A young man in Coldwater, Mich., suddenly lost his voice on Christmas, and he has been unable to speak since, except in his sleep, when he talks as fluently as ever.

One hundred and fifty-four persons were killed in 1869 on the railroads running into Philadelphia, or making direct connection with them near that city, and 300 persons injured.

Judge WALTER Q. GRESHAM, of Indiana, who fractured his leg recently, is getting along well, and will not be compelled to suffer amputation, as was at first feared.

The New-England Labor Reform League is to hold its May Convention in Boston on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, 22d, 23d, and 24th inst.

Mr. HARRY COULTER is training a boat's crew of the Quaker City Club, Philadelphia, for a contest with a crew from the Naval School at Annapolis.

The Detroit *Post* reports that there is a large number of unemployed and very reticent strangers in that city, and it begins to wonder whether they are Fenians.

Two young ladies of Peoria recently agreed to read SHAKESPEARE together, and one said: "Let us begin with Romeo and Juliet." "Why," exclaimed the other young lady of Peoria, "we can't read both of them at once."

The Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot* insists that the State Capitol is as safe as any in the country, and remarks that none but those who have labored to remove the Capitol, have found it in an "unsafe condition."

The Newark (N. J.) *Journal* (Democratic) says, and appears very much pleased to believe it, that not one in a hundred of the [illegible] voters of New-Jersey will vote with the Democrats.

Senator FLANNIGAN has written to Texas that he believes the State is again right side up in the Union, and that as "proper excitement and vigilance is the life of this and all other nations," he trusts that its people will not again go beyond the true lines of safety.

In several towns in Vermont the Republicans and the Democrats are uniting in the calls for caucuses to nominate delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, that the best men may be selected regardless of political opinions. This is the case, notably, in Burlington.

A letter from Senator BROWNLOW is published in the Knoxville *Chronicle*, in which he says that many Tennessee claims on the Government are prejudiced by the extravagant amounts demanded; men, for instance, claiming to have lost by the Federal army more, twice over, than they ever possessed in the world.

The semi-centennial anniversary of Auburn Theological Seminary was appropriately observed on Wednesday, a very large number of the Presbyterian clergy of the State being present. Rev. SAMUEL H. GRIDLEY, D. D., delivered the historical address, and the corner-stone of a new library building was laid. The funds of the Seminary are about $300,000.

The Richmond *Dispatch* quietly says that if the members of the Virginia House of Delegates expect in this day of calamity in Richmond and poverty in Virginia that they are to have a hall fitted up for them with desks and all the confinements of modern legislative halls, they look for more than their forefathers had, and they were quite as good as their descendants!

As young SKUSE, of Rochester, who had one arm and one leg crushed, and the other leg broken, by falling from a moving railroad train, was lying unnoticed in the ditch, he hurled a stone at the next train which came along to attract attention. The stone went through the car window and hit a man who lives in the same city and ward as himself, but the train was not stopped, and so he did not then receive assistance in his painful condition.

Speaking of Mrs. MAREH, who murdered her four children, the Baltimore *Gazette* says that when, on Wednesday, she was informed of what she had done, no change was perceptible in her mental condition. She sits motionless, the picture of despair, her eyes dull and languid, and she constantly complains of frontal neuralgia, from which she had suffered long before the commission of the deed for which she is incarcerated. Upon all subjects except those connected with her children she speaks rationally enough. Her mother, Mrs. DWYER, is still improving in health and strength.

Hon. A. MORRISON, of the Canadian Parliament, has written to Hon. CHERRY AMES, of Oswego, that the bill to incorporate the Ontario and Erie Ship Canal Company, to increase the facilities of communication between Ontario and the upper lakes, has passed both Houses of the Canadian Parliament, and that immediately after the prorogation of Parliament, which will take place about May 10, he will call a meeting of the provisional directors in Niagara to elect officers and perfect the other preliminary matters requisite to place the canal scheme satisfactorily before the leading commercial men, traders and ship-owners in the United States and Canada.

Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM was dined by officers of his old division in Memphis, on Friday evening. In responding to the toast in his honor Gen. CHEATHAM said they all knew he could not make a speech—that the longest speech he ever made was when the disheartening news of the last days of the Confederacy reached them in camp one night in North Carolina; that then the boys all gathered around him to tell them what to do; some wanted to fight it out still, others to go to Mexico, &c.; he told them to go home, obey the laws and make good citizens; and then he saw their heads droop as if all hope was gone, and one by one they quietly went to their quarters.

The Cleveland *Herald* relates that soon after SOULE'S return to this country, he was dining at Willard's in Washington, when Gen. SCOTT entered and took a seat near, but neither recognized the other. Mr. SOULE hastily concluded his dinner and left the room, and to a gentleman, who remarked upon the occurrence, Gen. SCOTT said: "Sir, he knew too well my sentiments about the Ostend Conference, and the conspirators and the traitors to the country and to all its enemies, to speak to me. I could hardly avoid speaking to him, but if I had, the tone would have grazed harshly on his ears. I am a man of war. My business is to conduct its armies when my country is at war, but I have always tried to prevent war, and I have been more than once successful in doing it. SOULE is a man of peace, and he has been trying to plunge us into war. If he had seen as much of the horrors of war as I have, he might act differently; but he must know enough of them to lead him in the paths of peace, were he not the ready advocate of the slave power that rules the country."

A DREAM OF ARCADY.

The Utopian Scheme for Appropriating Broadway—The Swindle Fully Exposed Before the Governor.

The delegation that waited upon Gov. HOFFMAN, at Albany, Wednesday, to oppose the arcade swindle, was composed of the largest property-owners on Broadway. It consisted of the following merchants, representing over $200,000,000:

John Q. Jones, A. T. Stewart, Edward S. Jaffray, Edward Matthews, C. E. Detmold, R. H. Lowry, President Bank of the Republic; Thos. Page, Josiah Jex, George Bund, Hugh Auchincloss, on behalf of Grace Church; B. L. Solomon, W. E. Hoffman, on behalf of John David Wolfe; Lorillard Spencer, E. P. Davis, receiver and trustee of S. L. and F. L. Ronalds; S. W. H. Ward, for Cortland Palmer and Charles A. Macy; T. Lorillard, for Lorillard estate; Joseph Sampson, E. N. Tandy, Jr., for estate of Thomas Suffern; Elisha Brooks, for Brooks Brothers; Wm. Lainbeer, Chas. L. Tiffany, Robert Buck, for Pacific Bank and Pacific Insurance Company; Francis A. Palmer, for Broadway Bank; Stephen Philbin, C. B. Patten, Samuel H. Valentine, representing S. M. Valentine; Peter Gilsey, Richard Wade, Bleecker, President North American Fire Insurance Company; John S. Sutphen, for self and Leonard Appleby; D. B. Fearing, of Trinity Buildings; Charles Johnson, D. Henry Haight, F. Maynard, for self and Equitable Life Insurance Company; B. F. Beekman, for self and Shoe and Leather Bank; Edmund A. Smith, Thomas Storm, Robert R. Coleman, Thomas Faye, Jesse A. Marshall, H. P. Fowler, S. W. Andrews, F. H. Amidon, Robert Carter, Edmund R. Jones, G. M. Ogden, clerk of Trinity Church, in behalf of the church; G. A. Halsey, for Augustus Hemenway and Eleanor E. Jay; William Astor, for William B. Astor and self; E. S. Higgins, John Ritchie, George W. F. Lord, (Lord & Taylor;) James J. Roosevelt, Henry Hilton, John J. Moore, for Henry Barclay's estate; Matthew Morgan's Sons, Francis A. Palmer, representing the Broadway Tabernacle Church. Several real estate associations were represented. The Committee of the East-side Association consisted of W. A. Whitbeck, (Chairman,) R. D. Hatch, W. R. Martin, P. G. Weaver and Syms Clark; Westside Association, Charles Creery, (Chairman,) Robert Ward, Charles E. Quackenbush, P. J. Halsert and M. Whitbeck. The Committee representing the Citizens' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, of which John Foley is Chairman, were Thomas McClelland, M. Stern, J. T. Daly, Charles Creery and W. A. Whitbeck.

They were received in the Senate Chamber, where, at 12 o'clock, the Governor took the chair for the purpose of hearing the arguments for and against the measure.

Mr. EDWARD S. JAFFRAY spoke against the iniquitous measure, in substance, as follows:

"Broadway is the central thoroughfare and principal business street of the commercial metropolis of the United States. The prosperity and welfare of this great avenue are of national importance. Whatever destroys or seriously interrupts the business of Broadway, affects more or less the interests of forty millions of people. We consequently consider that it is unwise and impolitic to give up this immensely valuable avenue to any set of speculators to try experiments upon. The construction which the corporators in this bill propose to undertake is perhaps the greatest engineering operation that has ever been tried. They propose to remove the whole of the street to a depth of twenty-two feet or more, thus undermining nine-tenths of the houses, and to partially reconstruct these buildings by putting new foundations to them. They also propose to dig away and appropriate one hundred feet on each street running out of Broadway. When these operations get fairly under way there will be a complete state of chaos and confusion, rendering not only Broadway totally useless and impassable, but blocking up all the streets leading from one side of the City to the other. They ask for only five years to complete their work, but it is easy to see that a work of such magnitude [illegible] ten than five years. It is a well-ascertained fact that if commerce be forcibly ejected from its established locality, and kept out of it for a considerable time, it finds for itself new channels, and when the old locality is again ready for its use it seldom returns thither, but remains in the new position that it has found. Broadway, the most important thoroughfare on this continent, which owes its importance to the vast sums expended by property-owners on its line, ought not to be subjected to such an experiment. The interruption of travel, the risk of danger to property and life, and the possible permanent insecurity of the whole surface of the street, as proposed, are too great to be estimated. Nothing short of a plain imperative public necessity could possibly justify the State authorities in placing such interests in jeopardy, even if the plan were less purely experimental. The sound principle which should govern public works of this character is this: When private property must be occupied, taken or subjected to risk for the public benefit, or under the forms of law, the same care should be exercised in protecting it that a provident owner would exercise and the same value be given that a fair purchaser would pay. The bill, it is true, makes a show of fairness by providing that this shall only be done after the consent of a majority of owners of lots on the line of the route shall have been obtained. This apparent safeguard amounts to nothing. The whole route of the Arcade Railway is about eighteen miles. The portion covered by valuable buildings and used for extensive commerce is not more than six miles. Thus, two-thirds of the lots being in the upper part of the island and a great proportion unoccupied, there would be no difficulty in obtaining the consent of their owners, and a majority of names could in this way be secured."

Mr. WILLIAM DETMOLD, a practical engineer, commented at length upon the insuperable difficulties connected with the proposed works.

Mr. A. T. STEWART said: It seems to me hardly necessary to say anything on this subject. I have been now nineteen years engaged in the discussion of the business traffic of the City. I have been once here before on a similar occasion, before his Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR, requesting the passage of a bill which he vetoed. I have not considered it necessary that I or the gentlemen connected with me, who appear before you, should urge you to withhold your sanction from this bill, for I have no hesitation in saying that the bill itself is one of abomination, intended to desecrate—that it is a bill gotten up to rob honest men. Now, then, I have heard it said that the gentlemen or persons in asking a little ask a great deal. Pray let us see what the corporators seek. What would be the value of five hundred feet by one hundred feet at the Battery? For, as I read it, the bill gives them the whole of the Battery. It would be worth two millions of dollars. But they can take up the Bowling Green, worth half a million. Then there is the City Hall Park, that little place near me. I have a great love for it, for I lived there a long time. For five hundred feet by one hundred feet I would give two millions of dollars; Madison-square another million; then there are two little pieces to the right of that worth half a million. Therefore we have seven millions of dollars before you come to Thirty-fourth-street. Go next to the Park, for it is included in the bill, and really I do not know how much they have a right to—perhaps the whole of it. But I have some confidence that such a proceeding will not be permitted. The gentlemen to follow me will discuss the constitutionality or the constitutional right the Legislature may have to give away this public property for nothing. I believe they would require a two-thirds vote. I think they have not got that, and even that ground would be quite sufficient to withhold your signature from this bill. The object that we, as gentlemen, as men owning property on the line of Broadway, and who have a majority on that line, and not merely on Broadway—our object in coming here is not only to establish our rights, but it is because we love our great City, and our great commerce. We do not wish to see our City and our commerce desecrated, and do not desire, therefore, that this grant—for it is nothing else—be given away to men unknown, men who do not own one foot of land on the line of Broadway. They may own land near Harlem, but I do not know of it. Is this great matter to be placed in the hands of such men? Are the owners of property on the line of the street—are they so beyond themselves that they do not see their own interests? There is not throughout the world the same number of wealthy men to be found in one street as that on the line of Broadway. I pledge my reputation for my assertion. Are they beyond overlooking their own interests? The gentlemen who came here with me, and who are now sitting round in your presence, came to show these men and similar men that they will not permit such things to be accomplished by fraud, corruption, and deception. They will not do it, and there never has been, in my recollection, the same number, the same means and position, come to Albany on such a mission—namely to urge upon you to withhold your signature from any such bill. You have in your day done many things that we, as residents of our City, have reason to thank you for, and in grateful remembrance of which we have stood by you. I well remember the time of the riots. I remember with what grace and self-abnegation you stood forth manly in the cause of right, and punished those men who desired to burn our great City. There is another opportunity for you now to repeat your manliness, and that is by placing your veto over a measure of this kind. We come here confident and without doubt as to the result. You have known the citizens of New-York; you have lived there nearly all your life, and you cannot sanction this abominable bill. [Great applause.]

Ex-Judge HILTON explained the constitutional and legal objections to the bill, and Mr. OGDEN, on behalf of the Trinity Church property, spoke against the measure. Mr. MCCREARY, Chairman of the East Side Association, Mr. WHITBECK, Mr. HORACE A. NELSON, Secretary of State, and Judge PORTER advocated the bill, and Gov. HOFFMAN, saying that he would consider the arguments presented, retired. The delegation from New-York returned to this City the same night.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

The resolution directing 15,000 copies of the Corporation Manual for 1870 to be published, and appropriating $6,000 for the work of compiling it, was adopted over the Mayor's veto.

The Clerk of the Common Council was directed to have printed 3,000 copies of all cases decided by the Courts in which the Corporation is interested.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. REILLY in the chair.

A resolution directing the Clerk of the Common Council to compile the opinions of Corporation Counsel rendered to the various departments, from Jan. 1, 1866, to date, and to cause 3,000 copies thereof to be printed, was concurred in.

The ordinance creating an additional fund or stock to the amount of $400,000, to be called "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," was laid over.

The Controller was authorized to draw his warrant in favor of GEORGE A. DOUGHERTY for the sum of $1,500, for extra services as Deputy Clerk during the years 1864 and 1865.

The Commissioner of Public Works was directed to advertise for bids for paving Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with the Hamar wood pavement; also, for paving One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Sixth-avenue, with the same pavement.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, May 5, 1870. The list is extensive, and comprises a number of buildings which, when completed, will add much to the attractiveness of the City:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

One church, north side of Fifty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, [illegible], basement and one story, front Belleville stone; St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, owner.

One hospital, Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, [illegible] by 42, four stories, front brick; the trustees of Mount Sinai Hospital, owners.

IRON FRONTS.

One bank and offices, north-west corner of Liberty and Little Green streets, [illegible], six stories; FREDERICK MARQUAND, owner.

One building for offices, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible], five stories; the Security Insurance Company, owner.

One building for offices, north-east corner of William and Cedar streets, [illegible], basement and five stories; GEORGE KERR, owner.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Five first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-second-street, [illegible] feet east of Sixth-avenue, 17 and 22 by 60, basement and four stories; JOHN C. DONNELLY, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Sixty-first-street, [illegible] feet west of Lexington-avenue, [illegible], three stories; JOHN JENNINGS and JAMES BROWN, owners.

Two first-class dwellings, No. [illegible] West Twenty-eighth-street, [illegible], basement and three stories; T. L. BADLEY, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Forty-third-street, 137 feet west of Madison-avenue, 17 by 55, basement and four stories; SAMUEL LYNCH, owner.

One first-class dwelling, west side of Lexington-avenue, [illegible] feet north of Sixty-second-street, [illegible], basement and three stories; MRS. RALPH, owner.

[illegible]

BRICK FRONTS.

One club house, Nos. 14 and 16 Fifth-street, [illegible], four stories; the Manhattan Club, owner.

[illegible]

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 105 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 20 by 36, three stories; CHARLES O'REILLY, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. of buildings	72	Office buildings	2
Public buildings	2	First-class dwellings	[illegible]
Iron fronts	3	Second-class dwellings	14
Brown-stone fronts	29	Tenements	12
Brick fronts	37	Stores	7
Frame buildings	1	Stores and tenements	[illegible]
Church	1	Shops	3
Hospital	1	Stables	3
Club-house	1	Miscellaneous	3

Unsafe Buildings Reported.

Annexed will be found a list of buildings reported as unsafe in the following particulars, at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings. The list is for the week ending Thursday, May 5, 1870:

Unsafe generally—No. 238 Bowery and No. 27 Macdougal-street, William B. Astor, owner; [illegible]

Unsafe Foundations—No. 21 Vandewater-street, [illegible]

Unsafe Fronts—Nos. 124 and 126 West Fourth-street, Eliza Valliston, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys—[illegible]

Building in New-York—Monthly Statement of the Department Superintendent.

The following is a brief recapitulation of the business transacted at the Department of Buildings, JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent, for April:

PLANS FOR NEW BUILDINGS.

Whole number of plans submitted, 186; approved, 116; amended, 19; not approved, 24; pending decision, 11; number of buildings comprised in the above plans, 282. Classified as follows: First-class dwellings, 119; second-class, 89; third-class, 22; first-class stores, 13; second-class, 2; third-class, 3; churches, 2; schools, 3; public buildings, 5; factories, 126; stables, 12.

ALTERATIONS.

Plans submitted, 180; approved, 100; amended, 11; not approved, 19; pending decision, 20; number of buildings comprised in said plans, 175. Classification—First-class dwellings, 5; second-class, 44; third-class, 27; first-class stores, 77; second-class, 15; third-class, 8; public buildings, 6; factories, 14; stables, 4.

BUSINESS OF THE MONTH.

New buildings commenced during the month, 247; new buildings commenced so far this year, 619; new buildings completed during the month, 204; new buildings completed so far this year, 489; new buildings in progress on May 1, 983.

Alterations on buildings commenced during the month, 160; alterations on buildings commenced so far this year, 489; alterations on buildings completed during the month, 149; alterations on buildings completed so far this year, 290; alterations on buildings in progress on May 1, 319.

Unsafe buildings reported during the month, [illegible]; unsafe buildings reported so far this year, [illegible]; unsafe buildings made safe during the month, 21; unsafe buildings taken down during the month, 7; unsafe buildings made safe during the year, 55; unsafe buildings taken down during the year, 19; unsafe buildings being made safe or taken down, 41.

BASE-BALL.

Another Interesting Contest at Tremont—The Students of Fordham College Play with the Unions of Morrisania—A Close Game.

The first match this season between the Rose Hill Club of St. John's College, Fordham, and the Unions of Morrisania, took place yesterday on the grounds at the Union Base-ball Park, Tremont, and like the game of Wednesday with the Mutuals, it proved a game of more than ordinary interest, the Unions this time leaving the field the victors. The game opened with blank scores on both sides, but in the second inning the students took the lead in the game by the totals of three to one, and at once the contest became deeply interesting to the crowd of spectators from Fordham, who were present on the occasion. In the third inning the Unions began to punish the swift pitching of the Rose Hill side, and by sharp fielding prevent their opponents from adding another run to their score until the eighth inning, at which time the totals stood at fifteen to three in favor of the Morrisanians. In the last two innings, however, the collegians rallied well at the bat and added seven runs to their score, thus saving themselves from a signal defeat. A feature of the game was the intelligent interpretation of the new rules by Mr. MYNAR, of the Irving Club, whose umpiring was in striking contrast to the mediocre effort of the previous day. The score below gives all further particulars:

ROSE HILL.	O.	R.	UNION.	O.	R.
Burns, 1.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Austin, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gleavy, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kenny, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Villa, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pabor, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tracy, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Higham, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trumpe, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bass, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonald, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Birdsall, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gallaher, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brown, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dooley, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gedney, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swayne, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shepley, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27	10	Total	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Rose Hill	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	—10
Union	0	1	4	3	1	4	1	0	[illegible]	—18

ORIENTAL VS. ECKFORD.

The return match between these Clubs yesterday, which took place on the Union Grounds, resulted in the success of the Eckfords by a score of nineteen to four.

ATLANTIC VS. HARMONIES.

The game played between these Clubs on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday was devoid of interest. FERGUSON not playing on the Atlantic side, and the Harmonies did not present their full strength. The Atlantics won by a score of twenty-nine to six in a full game.

Today the Mutuals and Unions play their return game on the Union Grounds.

Brooklyn Fire Department—Budget for 1871.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimates of the Brooklyn Fire Department, yesterday, the following estimate for the next year was adopted by the Commissioners' Department [illegible]:

Four Commissioners, at a salary of [illegible]	[illegible]
Secretary, at a salary of	[illegible]
Messenger, at a salary of	[illegible]
Chief Engineer, at a salary of	[illegible]
Assistant Engineer, at a salary of	[illegible]
Six district engineers, at a salary of $1,200 each	[illegible]
Superintendent of repair yard, at a salary of	[illegible]
Superintendent of Telegraph, at a salary of	[illegible]
Twelve bell-ringers, four towers, at $1,000 each	12,000
1 blacksmith, 1 blacksmith's helper, 2 machinists, 1 wood-worker, 1 driver, 2 laborers, 2 hose-makers, (repair yard)	[illegible]
Surgeon	[illegible]
[illegible] foremen of companies, $1,000 each	[illegible]
[illegible] engineers of steamers, $1,000 each	[illegible]
[illegible] drivers, (1 at head quarters,) at $900	[illegible]
[illegible] stokers, at $900 each	[illegible]
[illegible] firemen, at $700 each	[illegible]
[illegible] laddermen, at $700 each	[illegible]
Feed of horses	[illegible]
Shoeing horses	[illegible]
Coal and wood	[illegible]
Gas	[illegible]
General supply	[illegible]
Material for repair yard	[illegible]
Office expenses and stationery	[illegible]
New apparatus	[illegible]
Rents for houses	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Another Circular of the Board of Excise.

The following regulations were issued yesterday:

The Board of Excise, for the purpose of facilitating the [illegible] of the [illegible] of its business [illegible] the following [illegible]:

[illegible]

For hotels and restaurants, according to their capacity for entertainment, from $[illegible] to $[illegible].

For other places, whereat all liquors are sold, $[illegible].

For other places, whereat ale or beer only is sold, $[illegible].

"Licenses granted by the late Metropolitan Board of Excise, and not yet expired, on being surrendered to the Board, will be replaced by licenses from this Board, a rebate from the license fee being allowed for the unexpired term of said licenses."

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

WALTER W. PRICE, President.

JAS. O'NEILL, Chief Clerk.

Political General Temperance Committee.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Political General Temperance Committee, at Masonic Hall, last Monday evening, the following Committees were appointed for the ensuing year:

Finance Committee—James Meehan, Eleventh Ward; John O'Connor, Seventeenth Ward; Patrick McGuire, Fifth Ward; James McGowen, Eighth Ward; Thomas Doning, Tenth Ward.

Corresponding Committee—John Gouldy, Seventeenth Ward; James Dolan, Eighteenth Ward; John Fitzpatrick, Eleventh Ward; Daniel Murray, Ninth Ward; Michael Dunn, Fourteenth Ward.

Naturalization Committee—James Hanlon, Seventh Ward; Martin Brennan, Tenth Ward; John Mathews, Fifth Ward; James Cavanagh, Thirteenth Ward; Michael Burke, First Ward.

Executive Committee—John McDermott, Fourth Ward; James Dwyer, Fifth Ward; Francis Mahan, Seventeenth Ward; Wm. Cavanagh, Eighth Ward; Francis Dugan, Nineteenth Ward.

The Addington Will Testimony in the Case Yesterday.

In the matter of the will of RICHARD D. ADDINGTON, which is now being contested on the ground of alleged insanity of the testator, particularly in connection with his peculiar religious views, another hearing was had yesterday before Judge R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate. Two witnesses were examined, who testified in support of the will. The first of them was a lady with whom, during the latter five years of his life, the testator had boarded at various times. She said she had known the deceased well for five years before his death; had often talked with him on religious subjects; attended church with him and had heard him exhort; and that in all their intercourse she had never observed anything peculiar about him or deemed him of unsound mind in any particular. The second witness was Dr. HALL, of the Laight-street Hygienic Institute, editor of the *Journal of Health*. He also testified that Mr. ADDINGTON, shortly before his death, had boarded at his establishment, and that his conduct there was rational, giving no indication of insanity. At the conclusion of Dr. HALL's evidence the case was adjourned until Monday next, when the testimony on both sides is to be closed.

Brooklyn Excise Commissioners.

The Brooklyn Board of Excise met yesterday forenoon, the President, JAMES CARDOY, in the chair.

The Board agreed upon a manifesto, setting forth the provisions of the act under which their powers are assumed, and exercised, with reference to the signatures of twenty freeholders required by the law of 1857, in applications for licenses. The Board agreed, acting under advice of counsel, to dispense with such signatures as of doubtful obligation under the law of 1870. The following grades of license fees was established: For hotels and restaurants, from $[illegible] to $[illegible], according to their capacities for entertainment; for other places whereat liquors are sold, $[illegible].

The Board resolved that it will, however, be ready to make such amendments to the rules of the Board as the experience of each day shows to be necessary.

The Board will receive applications for the admission of pupils, on the 16th instant, until the first Monday in June. Licenses granted by the Metropolitan Board of Health will be accepted by the Board from the Brooklyn Board, a rebate from the fees being allowed for the unexpired term of said license.

The Board then went into Executive Session.

J. O. OSBORNE'S WILL.

A Physician's Estate in Litigation—The Rights of Heirs-at-Law.

An action has been commenced in the Supreme Court by Louis Mitman, who claims to be an executor of the last will and testament of JOHN O. OSBORNE, deceased, against CHARLES SIMMON, Jr., of the Astor House, to compel an accounting of certain property and effects, which, it is said, belong to the estate. The deceased was a physician. He served in the Sanitary Commission, also in the late war, with marked distinction. He was a bachelor, and died about January, 1869, at the age of Seventy, at which place he had previously fitted up some apartments in very costly style, and had established a library, with which he amused himself in retirement. When he died, in January, 1869, he left a will, by which he had left his property to his father, and his principal friend was CHARLES A. SIMMON, Jr., of the Astor House. Among his best friends the deceased was Mr. Wray, superintending in their efforts to make Dr. Osborne as comfortable as possible. Servants were sent from the Astor House to attend him, and the plaintiff, Louis Mitman, was called in as a physician. From the papers in the case it appears that shortly before his death Osborne was seized with a fit of insanity, during which time he was placed somewhat by the terms of the will several attitudes of love, and were bequeathed to the SIMMON family, and some valuable articles were given to Mr. Johnson and his wife, of Baltimore. All the best of his property was given to Mrs. C. Hosmer, of Rochester, a niece of the testator. After OSBORNE's death, his body was put across a mattress on the side of the City, and sometime subsequently it was interred in Greenwood at an expense of $200. It is alleged that on the day after his death the Astor House servants who attended upon him were ordered to Greenwood. All the property in the well-furnished apartments of the deceased was taken possession of by the Public Administrator. Among this property was a tin box which deceased had for some time before kept in a vault in the City, and completely locked up. Some of the effects was made by the Public Administrator, and after a time Mr. SIMMON applied to this chest, told him that he was an executor of the deceased, and demanded possession of the property, which was delivered to him. The Public Administrator, on the other hand, claimed the plaintiff, because he knew nothing of his responsibility; about three months after Osborne's death Mr. SIMMON took the property, stored it and after allow months it was duly advertised and sold. The latest also gained possession of a $1,000 United States bond, which had been in the hands of Messrs. CROCKER & CO., Bankers, and deducting their usual commissions, Mrs. HOSMER, niece of the deceased, of Rochester, then came forward and made her claim, and interest Mitman, the plaintiff, to take out letters of administration. The latter said he made repeated efforts to induce Mr. SIMMON to deal with him as an executor, but he withdrew any result. Finally all the facts of the case were embodied in a petition to the Surrogate, and, after much delay, this suit was commenced against Mr. SIMMON for the purpose of recovering the value of property alleged to have been in his possession. The defendant's answer is in substance a general denial. Upon the complaint and affidavits an order of arrest was obtained, and thereupon Mr. SIMMON moved before Judge DAVIDSON to have the order vacated. In his affidavit he swears that he received certain effects of the deceased; that they were sold in pursuance of law, and that he still owes what realized. He still has money in his hands belonging to the estate. It also appears that SIMMON tendered a bond in the sum of $2,000 to the Surrogate, and letters testamentary to him. He then made a motion for leave to file a supplemental answer, which motion was granted in December last on payment of costs. The order to file this answer was served by December, but never complied with. The Chief Justice before Judge DAVIDSON yesterday, on a motion to compel a compliance with the order of December. The Court decided that he could afford the plaintiff no relief in the premises. The defendant having failed to comply with the order, he must be presumed to have waived the defense which he sought to interpose.

For the plaintiff, Mr. G. S. B. STILLMAN; for defendant, Messrs. DEVELIN, MILLER and TRUSLE.

LAW REPORTS.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

All these applicants for admission to the practice, who have not been favorably reported by Committee, and who desire a further examination, are requested to be in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, at 9 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

By order of the Court.

D. W. ALVORD, Clerk of the General Term.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.

Robert S. D. Simmons, vs. The Steam-boat Sprague.—This was an appeal by the claimants of the above steam-boat from a decree of the District Court for $1,267 9, the amount of damages sustained by the libelant by reason of a collision which occurred in the East River, Sept. 16, 1868, between the Brooklyn schooner Elizabeth, of which the libelant was master and owner, and the steam-boat Sprague, the schooner being at the time in tow of the steam-boat. The libel was filed against the schooner, was being towed from the Brooklyn side of the East River to the New-York side, and that when about two-thirds of the way across the schooner was cut adrift by order of the tug. That when the tug was ordered to cast off the schooner, the tug was ordered to go astern, but that the tug instead of going ahead, by which means the schooner might have crossed the bows of the boat, with out damage, she was stopped, and thus occasioned the collision. The claimants alleged that the position of the schooner on the Brooklyn side was such that the steam-boat was obliged to tow her and go a-barrow, and that with the New-York side was to be such that the steam-boat would have to take her alongside. That the contract was to execute this manoeuver in the usual manner, by the tug gradually slackening her speed and stopping and allowing her to come alongside, but that the schooner, instead of keeping her head steady and coming alongside as directed, put it astarboard, and went down the Sound with the tug in tow. The claimants also insisted that the libelant could not maintain the libel in his own name.

Held by the Court—That the objection that the libelant cannot maintain the libel in his own name is groundless. He was owner of the schooner at a foreign port. He held the legal title to the schooner, though the equitable title was in others. As to them he was both agent and trustee. He made the contract for towage with the claimants, and he consequently is entitled to prosecute the libel. (The Commander-in-Chief, 1 Wall. 43, 51. Benedict's Admiralty, section 254, and the cases cited.) As to the question of negligence on the part of the steam-boat, the Court fully concurs in the conclusion of the District Court, that the propriety of attempting to tow the schooner across the East River, where the danger of collision is so great, at the rate of from twenty to forty fathoms long, may well be doubted, and certainly there was no occasion to wait till the steam-boat was nearly across before going alongside; that, at all events, it was negligence to cast off the schooner at the moment when the barge was approaching, and leave her to the chance that her headway would be sufficient to enable her to cross the track of the barge in front of the other boat; that it was the duty of the master and mate to keep the schooner to avoid the collision if practicable; and that, when the barge was more than 200 feet off the schooner, he was ordered astarboard, and her direction was to keep the river when under her own headway only, and on a slack tide. The testimony of the libelant is not reliable, that the negligence of both steam-boat and schooner co-operated to produce the collision, and it is impossible to apportion the injury in any ascertainable proportion to the fault of either. That it is, therefore, a proper case for insurance, upon each to bear the loss, and the decree must be modified accordingly without costs to either party.

For libelant, Messrs. Taunton B. Hall; for appellant, Benedict, Donohue & Qualey.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 5.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

ACTION AGAINST AN ESTATE FOR THE SUPPORT OF AN ILLEGITIMATE CHILD—$200 A YEAR ALLOWED.

Forde vs. The Executors of the Estate of Francis McGinley, deceased.—This action, the facts of which have already appeared in the Times, was concluded today by a verdict in favor of plaintiff. When the testimony for plaintiff had been concluded, in the progress of the trial, counsel for defendant moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that the letter of deceased to plaintiff, if taken as genuine and constituting an agreement between the parties, was void in not stating a valuable consideration. The Judge ruled against the motion, holding the discontinuance of the suit for seduction, the consideration upon which the letter was signed. In charging the jury, the Judge held that the plaintiff could not recover for the whole amount demanded, for the support of the child up to the age of 21, before the time (Feb. 1, 1868) that the letter was dated, but the time which had passed up to the time of the commencement of the action, in proportion to the year and one-third. The limit of their finding would be $1,600. The counsel claimed that the amount of the suit is $2,000 and. The jury judged to consider and found a verdict for plaintiff for $800, up to Jan. 1, 1867.

Christopher Fine for plaintiff; Mann and Parsons for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 5.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

ILLEGITIMATE KIDNAPPING OF CHILDREN.

The Bank of North America vs. Harris.—This case was tried and the jury discharged. From the testimony it appeared that the Bank of North America, which is a foreign corporation, when country bank-notes were in circulation and at a discount, the Bank of North America was accustomed to employ Henderson & Dart, brokers, in this City, to take these uncurrent funds daily, have them exchanged into current funds, and return the proceeds, receiving a small commission for their services. Under these circumstances, a package of $4,000 was received by Henderson & Dart from plaintiff, to be so exchanged, and, after the money had reached the office of Henderson & Dart, Mr. Dart, one of the firm, entered the office with a check of Henderson & Dart for the amount, and delivered it to the plaintiff. At the moment of delivery, Dart said, "I have a knowledge that it belongs to plaintiff." The whole case turned on the question whether such a knowledge existed. The evidence wholly failing to bring such knowledge home to defendant, the Judge granted a motion to nonsuit, and dismissed the complaint.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 5.

By Judge Cardozo.

Garrobbin vs. Frey; motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

Morris vs. Ely; motion granted and referee appointed.

Penfield vs. Jessup; motion granted for an affidavit of service; Rockwell; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Pitney vs. Sohier; motion granted, costs to abide event.

Thomas vs. Vanderbeck; order granted.

Unknown vs. Waite; motion to change place of trial, costs to abide the event.

Wood, Cornell & Co. vs. Cornell, Mott and Wright; motion denied.

Hodges vs. Hoey; motion granted.

Hoffman vs. Town of Greenburgh; motion to place on calendar.

Valentine vs. Pollen; motion granted.

Tappen vs. Stokes; motion denied, $10 costs.

Hoffman vs. Town of Greenburgh; motion to place on calendar.

Hoffman vs. Town of Greenburgh; motion to place on calendar.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davidson, C. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Motion of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
78—Mills vs. Brown.		108—Union Petroleum Co.	
79—Sweeney vs. Kane.		109—New York Oil Co.	
80—Bennett, receiver, vs. Gut Percha Mfg. Co.		104—Roberts vs. Ehinger.	
81—Drake vs. Hovey.		105—Gilmore vs. Gilbert.	
82—Wallace vs. Dodge.		106—Flanders vs. Fuller.	
83—Moss vs. The Mayor, &c.		107—Bank of N. Y. vs. Smith.	
84—Smith vs. Gouverneur.		108—Bank of N. Y. vs. N. Y. Steam Co.	
85—Powell vs. Pearson.		109—Bank of N. Y. vs. Gouverneur.	
86—Hall vs. Hall.		110—Collins vs. Stanton.	
87—Same vs. Same.		111—Erie Railway vs. Wheeler.	
88—The Mayor vs. Board of Excise.		112—Order vs. Glenville Woolen Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Motions called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1—Wattle vs. Lake.		16—Dillon vs. Bush.	
2—Crosby vs. Sipley.		17—Alderson vs. Silvernail.	
3—Gantz vs. Irwin.		18—Ellis vs. Ostrander.	
4—Stuart vs. Irwin, Jr.		19—Gibson vs. Gleason.	
5—Stuart vs. McGill.		20—Security Ins. Co. vs. Jones.	
6—Hoey vs. Ellis.		21—Kilmer vs. Schultz.	
7—Kilmer vs. Orbet.		22—Blake vs. Lathe.	
8—Gaskin vs. Cox.		23—Blackiston vs. Levy.	
9—Ward vs. Dunn.		24—Bay City vs. Jenkins.	
10—Keen vs. Bayer.		25—Cyclopedia vs. Wright.	
11—Central City Ins. Co. vs. Wright.		26—Hall vs. Hall.	
12—Frick vs. Patterson.		27—Bolland vs. Elkin.	
13—Stetson vs. Ryerson.		28—Mechanics' Republic Ins. Co. vs. Pomeroy.	
14—Stetson vs. Lozard.		29—Ayres vs. Wiggins.	
15—Fuller vs. Hoffman and Susquehanna R. R. Co.			

Ex—Lee vs. Rissel.

These call liens at No. 22—National Coal Ins. Company vs. Holdrege.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1026—Wheeler vs. Dyrnock.		1037—Fritton vs. Allegrot.	
1027—Wheeler vs. Gill.		1038—Hewlett vs. Fish.	
1028—Same vs. Same.		1039—Harris vs. Fish.	
1029—Same vs. Same.		1040—Harris vs. Fish.	
1030—Same vs. Same.		1041—Harris vs. Fish.	
1031—Same vs. Same.		1042—Miller vs. Omnibus Company.	
1032—Same vs. Same.		1043—Brick Presb. Church vs. Gilbert.	
1033—Same vs. Same.		1044—Gilbert vs. Bank.	
1034—Same vs. Same.			
1035—Comstock vs. Conover.			

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1—Cornell vs. Lord.		1—Gallagher vs. Gilpin.	
2—Same vs. Same.			
3—Ogle vs. Hunt.		3—Same vs. Same.	
4—Byrne vs. Hunt.		4—Same vs. Same.	
5—Same vs. Same.		5—Same vs. Same.	
6—Same vs. Same.		6—Same vs. Same.	
7—Same vs. Same.	

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

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Broadway, corner of 13th-st.
THE LOVE CHASE. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Wyndham, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Louisa Moore, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
A WIDOW HUNT and TOODLES. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pharis and Mme. Pasini.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Mr. George L. Fox and Miss Longmore.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

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Bowery, near Canal-st.
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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *Journal Officiel* of Paris, of yesterday, contains a decree convening the High Court of Justice for the trial of persons implicated in the plot to assassinate the Emperor. M. OLLIVIER, in a report which precedes the decree, argues the existence of a revolutionary party to establish a democratic and social republic by means of misrepresentations, émeutes and assassination, and claims to have evidence of criminal attempt and conspiracy. His first instructions were to delay the trial of the conspirators, but their designs on the life of the Sovereign, which they had determined to execute before the 8th of May, made it the duty of the Government to give them up to justice. A report by the Procureur-Général accompanies that of the Minister, in which the alleged conspiracy of February and the outbreak on the arrest of ROCHEFORT are connected together, and the conspirators are accused of a design to assassinate the Emperor by means of nitro-glycerine. The International Society of Workmen is also connected in the report with the plot, through a letter from its President advising united action in case of outbreak. The report takes up the new conspiracy and the confession of BEAURY implicating GUSTAVE FLOURENS, and the letters between FLOURENS, BALLOT and BEAURY, and subsequently the discovery of the bombs. A letter from "Gustave" to BEAURY is printed, in which the writer acknowledges the receipt of three letters, and regrets they were not sent through Mr. SMALLEY, of the New-York *Tribune*, in London, and speaks of a secret enterprise to be undertaken by BEAURY. It is reported that the French Government has demanded the extradition of FLOURENS from the British Government. The *Siècle* says the Government asks of the people of France in the coming vote "unqualified approval of the past, and *carte blanche* for the future."....The Pope urges that the discussion of the infallibility question be closed before Ascension day. The Council yesterday voted against the use of a shorter catechism. A London dispatch says Bishop KENRICK has gone to Naples to finish his protest against infallibility.... The London *Times* deplores the action of the House of Commons on the Women's Suffrage bill. The women of England, it thinks, are not in sympathy with the movement. Notice has been given of a motion to reject the bill....The settlement of the Red River difficulty was announced in the House of Commons last night.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the session was mainly occupied with a debate upon the Osage Indian Land bill. At its conclusion a strong but unsuccessful effort was made to take up the Franking bill, which was the special order, and also several other measures. During the morning hour the 4th of July adjournment proposition was again discussed, but not decided; and reports from committees were received as follows: Proposing indefinite postponement of the bill for a pension for Mrs. LINCOLN; recommending the bills authorizing a lease of a building in this City for military uses; for a mail steam-ship line between New-Orleans and certain Mexican ports, and for meteorological observations along the Mississippi and its tributaries; and adversely on the bill regulating importation of immigrants under labor contracts. The Senate adjourned at 5 o'clock.

In the House, but comparatively little business was transacted. The Civil Service bill was further discussed, and, finally, with the amendments offered, was, on motion of Mr. JENCKES, recommitted. From the Committee on Elections a bill was reported regulating the compensation in contested cases. Several bills of minor interest were disposed of, but when the Senate bill in reference to the Northern Pacific Railway land grants was reached, a long debate ensued. Upon its conclusion, the opponents of the bill resorted to filibustering tactics to prevent a vote, and succeeded therein, for, without action, at 4½ P. M., the House adjourned, until Monday.

GENERAL.

In the Canadian House of Commons yesterday, the Premier explained that the boundary of the proposed Province of Manitoba had been changed, so as to include Portage la Prairie, adding 2,000 to the population, on which the subsidy is based.

A party of cavalry, commanded by Major GORDON, made an excursion from South Pass, Wyoming Territory, on the 4th inst., and in a skirmish killed six savages, losing two—Lieut. STUMBAUGH and a sergeant. The country is alive with Arapahoes. The Union Pacific Railroad track-repairers were attacked three times on the 4th, between Potter and Antelope Stations, Nebraska, and driven into Antelope. One man was killed by the Indians, who number about sixty.

Almost an entire block of buildings was destroyed in Leavenworth, Kansas, on Wednesday. Loss, about $20,000.

The Republican Mayoralty Convention in Washington met yesterday, and renominated Mayor BOWEN. The friends of A. C. RICHARDS, Chief of Police, withdrew and nominated that officer for Mayor. M. G. EMERY, Esq., is an independent Republican candidate. The Democrats made no nomination.

A Convention called to organize a "White Man's Party" met yesterday in Wilmington, Del., to be independent of the Democratic Party.

Two "professional" burglars from New-York, CHARLES H. BROOKS and JOHN STEVENS, who conducted the operation of robbing the Lime Rock Bank, Rockland, Me., were arrested on Wednesday night in the woods near that place, with almost all the stolen property in their possession. They were betrayed by KEYSER, the ex-policeman and their accomplice in the robbery.

TENNY'S extensive bamboo paper-mills at Bloomfield were destroyed by fire, Wednesday night, together with all the machinery and stock. The loss is $100,000, mostly insured. A boiler and a revolving cylinder in the mills exploded, throwing fragments in every direction.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted, over the Mayor's veto, a resolution directing 15,000 copies of the Corporation Manual to be published. The ordinance creating "City Lunatic Asylum Stock" to the amount of $400,000, was adopted by both Boards.

The evidence in the McFarland trial was concluded on both sides yesterday, and Mr. GRAHAM will commence his summing up for the defense this morning. The trial will doubtless be concluded on Monday afternoon.

Protection as a Party Issue.

The *Nation* denies the correctness of our interpretation of its recent declaration to the effect that "revenue reform would be pushed, in the Republican Party if possible, but out of it if necessary." Whether its remark was so intended or not, it clearly involved a threat which, if carried into execution, would inevitably accrue to the benefit of the Democrats. Nothing is more evident than that the issue of protection, as a principle outside of revenue requirements, is fraught with great danger to the Republican Party, and that it is unwise to press it, or permit it to be engrafted upon the Republican policy at this period. We can understand why shrewd Democratic leaders should rejoice to see the recent declaration of the New-York *Tribune*, that it favored Protection to the extent of absolute prohibition of all foreign goods which came into competition with our own. The adoption of such a policy by the Republican Party is precisely what the Democrats would wish to see. It would afford them an opportunity which they have long been seeking of getting rid of very awkward blemishes in their past record, and of coming before the people in a new and more popular character.

For years past the Democrats have labored under the disadvantage of having no affirmative issues. They have been forced into an attitude of mere resistance, and have thereby continually run counter to the popular sentiment and impulse. The secret of their steady defeat is to be found in that fact. Their leaders have diligently sought in every direction for some means of escape from their position, but as yet without any considerable success. The opportunity afforded by the necessary revision of the tariff was eagerly seized upon by them. At first they took the broad ground of free trade, but they very soon discovered that it brought them immediately back again to their old position of antagonism to certain financial principles which the nation has approved. At this point the protectionists came to the rescue, and afforded them a new opportunity of raising a contest on the basis of revenue. Fortunately, the ultra protectionists have not been able to carry their object, although they have made a strong fight in Congress.

We assert that on the result of this contest depends the ultimate fate of the Republican Party, and of most of its triumphs since 1860. The statement may seem a strong one, but we believe its truth can be demonstrated. No one will dispute that to be permanently successful, the Republican Party must be nationalized as speedily as possible. We must harmonize sectional interests as far as we deal with them, and when it is impossible to do so, must avoid being committed to them at all. The question of protection is one which is distinctly sectional. New-England, Pennsylvania, and some other localities, are strongly in favor of it, simply because their interest lies that way. The West and the South (excepting only the sugar interest) are as strongly opposed to protection, and for a similar reason. The question arises whether, under such circumstances, it is wise to make protection an issue one way or the other. There is no question that if adopted it would so weaken the Republican Party at the West and South as to cause its defeat in the national canvass. Even pronounced Republicans at the West admit this, while at the South it would almost consolidate the intelligent vote against us. We appeal to the protectionists of the *Tribune* school if it is wise or even necessary to run this risk. We make the appeal to them as Republicans, and not as manufacturers, and we ask them to consider the result, and the magnitude of the political interests to be affected.

The Democratic Party will be swift to take advantage of our mistake, and will push it to our defeat. We doubt if we are strong enough to resist them upon that issue, even with all the advantage which their mistakes in the past will give us. Once in Federal power, the revenue question would be a mere incident of their policy. They would go to the extreme of free trade, and thus change the entire commercial relations of the country. Not only the South, but the ultra Democrats of the West, would co-operate heartily to such an end. This would be but the beginning. The next step would be to undo, as far as possible, all that the Republican Party has done in the way of legislation since the rebellion broke out. There is no doubt that this is a secret, but cherished, purpose of the Democratic Party, and it would be accomplished at the first opportunity.

On a direct issue before the people, that opportunity will never come. The canvass of 1868 was a conclusive demonstration on that point; but it may come indirectly upon a new issue like that of protection. We cannot afford to try the experiment, and consequently must avoid it. A tariff answering the requirements of revenue, applied cautiously and according to the experience of older nations, will incidentally afford all the protection which American manufactures need; and even if it does not, the interests of all should be studied rather than the interests of a few. The safety of the Republican Party, and the perpetuation of the noble triumphs it has consummated, should control the action of our leaders at this juncture.

Spare Hands and Cheap Lands.

The regular and successful deportation of homeless and destitute children from this City to the West, during the past seventeen years, by the "Children's Aid Society," suggests to the public again the feasibility of what has so often been recommended in these columns—the deportation of our able-bodied poor to Western farms. The charitable organization mentioned above is now frequently transporting destitute families, as well as individual children, even as far as Iowa or Kansas. They arrive in a Western village, utterly destitute, but willing to work; and in a few hours, as we are informed, the family are placed in a comfortable cabin, the men provided with plenty of work and good wages, the women eagerly engaged for household duties and the children either put at school or employed in the light labor of the surrounding farms. Thus a journey of two or three days, at a slight expense, transforms a pauper family from Dutch Hill or Water-street, with the children rapidly becoming thieves or vagrants, and the whole dependent on alms, into thriving, industrious, respected producers on the best soil of the Union, and with all the boundless advantages of the West before the children. Our City gains by the transfer in reducing its destitute population, and those liable soon to grow up as criminals; the West gains in receiving what it most needs, labor of the most useful kinds.

The question arises every Spring with all in this City who deal with the laboring classes, why can not these spare hands be brought to the untilled lands of the country? The remedy of emigration is now being unceasingly urged in London as the best solution of the problem of poverty there. But the difficulty in England is the distance from cheap, arable lands where labor is in demand, and the expense of reaching them. Here there is no such obstacle. The cost of alms to an able-bodied man or woman for a Winter would quadruple the expense of his transportation to the West. For an outlay of not more than $25, a man or woman can be placed where they will earn good wages and get work the whole year round.

Then, if the charity be regarded in a moral as well as economic view, the donor of such a sum for this object has the satisfaction of feeling that he has placed the person assisted where he will need no more help, and where his family will be surrounded by the best influences that the country affords. The practical difficulties in the way of this most useful method of relieving our City are the proper organization of it, and the question of expense. The Commissioners of Charity, it will be remembered, attempted last Summer to solve the problem by opening a "Labor Bureau," but this useful institution failed of its great object, on account of the difficulty of arranging the matter of payment of railroad fares for the laborers sent. The Western farmer was naturally unwilling to prepay the expenses of a workman, when he either might never reach him, or might leave his place in a few days. The Commissioners felt unwilling to expend any charity funds merely for deportation; and thus, between the two, the poor laborer remained in the City.

We are persuaded that these obstacles might be overcome by various means. An appropriation might be secured from the Legislature for "deportation" alone; or an arrangement might be entered into with the Western communities, whereby the farmers should agree to deposit the amount of the fares with local bankers, subject to the order of the Commissioners if the laborer remained a certain period of time; or a lien might be taken on the emigrant's baggage and little possessions to insure the repayment of the traveling fares. We earnestly hope that the Board of Charity and Correction, in its new organization, will take this important public matter into serious consideration. It is a subject already of regret to the public that the excellent system of placing the almshouse children in country homes, which they carried out for so many years in co-operation with the Children's Aid Society, with such great benefit to the children, should have been dropped.

The Commissioners of Emigration have long performed an excellent work in this direction in transferring laborers to the country. They relieve the City of many thousands thus during every year. We trust the new Board will be as active. There are thousands of good workmen and industrious working-girls who are now out of employment in this City. They would be infinitely better off in the West, both for the present and the future. Let them in every possible way scrape up means to pay their fares to some Western village, and then, if they are ready for work on the ground, or for "house-chores," or seamstress-work, they will find good places, abundant and cheap food and fair wages, and in the future, a chance of rising in the world.

The Ghost of the Hartford Convention.

Gov. ENGLISH's inaugural address is full of political interest, as indicating the temper of the Democracy, and as foreshadowing the future policy which it is preparing to adopt. He declares the Fifteenth Amendment to be invalid as a part of the Constitution of the United States—first, by reason of irregularity in the methods of its adoption, and second, on account of its conflict with the organic law of Connecticut. He denounces reconstruction by Congress as a violation of the principles of our Government, and of the present age. If we accept these expressions as the key-note of the future policy of the Democracy, then FRANK BLAIR was the true herald of the faith of the party in 1868, when he declared: "There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President to declare these (Reconstruction) acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives."

Republicans must accept the issue which is foreshadowed by Gov. ENGLISH, but it is important to observe that it raises the ghost of the Hartford Convention of 1814—a body which wrought the political death of every person who was a member of it. It will be remembered that that cabal sought to sit in judgment upon the acts of the General Government; to assert the superiority of the State, and finally to resist the military power of the nation in time of war. It was that assemblage of men, prototypes of some modern Democrats, who declared in favor of a dissolution of the Union in 1814, and proposed a new confederation, embracing the New-England States, as a remedy for what they conceived to be an invasion of their rights by the General Government.

In accepting the position which is presented by Gov. ENGLISH, in behalf of the Democratic Party, we have a thorough conviction that the popular verdict upon it will be similar to that which was passed upon the Hartford Convention. The principle involved is almost identical with that which was asserted in 1814; the popular feeling now sought to be resisted is almost the same as that which followed our second war with England, although infinitely stronger, and the Union which was then assailed has since been matured and strengthened by sixty years of experience, and will now be maintained with even greater decision and unanimity than at any previous period of our history.

Some Hints for Members of Congress.

What reason can be assigned by Congress for delaying general amnesty? The objects of the nation in repressing the rebellion would seem to have been all accomplished, so far as force and intellect can accomplish them. The growth into harmonious relations with every part of our country, like all growth, must be a matter of time, and, although capable of being retarded, cannot be hastened beyond a certain point. Slavery, which made discord in our institutions, has been entirely removed from us—so effectually that we can safely declare its destruction the logical result of the war, even without the compact by which the South consented to its abolition. The readiness of that consent by all whose ability and position gave them influence in the Slave States, is an evidence that thinking men saw the destruction of Slavery already accomplished, and that they regarded the consent to its constitutional prohibition as little more than the declaration of a truth they had no longer any power to ignore. It was an institution to which the enunciation of the principles involved in that four years' strife was fatal—like certain reptiles which live in darkness, it perished with the light.

With the consent of the South that Slavery should be prohibited in every section of our country, we had nothing to fear from that institution. It was dead already, and this new compact was little else than its decent burial out of sight. That issue then was effectually disposed of, and needed no further legislation. To secure the negro in his newly acquired rights of manhood, the action of Congress has been carried to its fullest extent, and it certainly seems as though nothing which laws could perform had been left undone. Then followed the granting of political rights, and these are now guaranteed by the Constitution itself, and thus made practically incapable of revocation.

What more is to be demanded before we restore the rights of self-government to the Southern States without limitation? Is it that we feel called upon to exercise retribution for the crime against the nation of which they have been guilty? This is no part of the province of human law. The infliction of punishment, though it must be governed by the strictest rules of justice, or it fails of its effect, has for its object solely the protection of society. Law is cruelty if it goes beyond this, except for the direct benefit of the wrong-doer himself. And even here we have examples enough in history of the most deadly wrong inflicted by means intended to rescue the so-called criminal from the path of error. The Inquisition is but one warning among many against attempts on the part of Government to remedy moral evil.

If we cannot be content with the retribution which their own deeds have brought upon the rebellious States—the more especially as it has involved the innocent with the guilty, and has brought to ruin those who would gladly have avoided the issue—we must be unreasonable indeed. But the most important point, and the only one now really left for us to be influenced by, is that of a common interest as citizens of a common country. Can we afford to leave an element of strife for an undefined period in a country where self-government is such an absolute necessity as in ours? What gives us our power to legislate for the Southern States without being resisted—almost without remonstrance? It is the recollection of evils so recently suffered as to be within the remembrance of all. With every year this recollection is less vivid, and in time it will become a thing altogether forgotten as a lesson. The revolutions in France, recurring at almost stated intervals of a generation, are an evidence that a strong Government is submitted to unhesitatingly only so long as the generation remembers the evils of anarchy from which that Government has rescued them. These remote evils have not been felt by the men of the new era, and they perceive only the bonds which gall them.

We are not disposed to look upon the gloomy side of the question, or to entertain fears which stand in the way of the freest exercise of duty. But we cannot ignore the fact that our Government is founded upon, not merely the sovereignty of the people, but the fullest recognition of the voice of the governed, and we have vastly extended the right of suffrage and made its universality a political tenet. It makes a jar with our system to hold whole communities disfranchised, nor can that system long work with the friction called for by such an exercise of power. Such legislation should be of as short duration as possible, and can be justified only by the pressure of stern necessity. Where is that necessity? Our Government is the people's choice, and was never suited to the permanent enforcement of legislation distasteful to any considerable portion of that people. The South can never be prevented from deeming that the suffrage they once possessed is a right, and the denial of it a stretch of the most arbitrary power. We say again, it matters not that they have provoked such action. The question is, whether the interests of the whole country will bear its continuance.

We call ourselves generous because we secure the amplest civil rights to every resident, and grant political powers to all comers with the least possible delay. This is not mere generosity. It is a wise appreciation of the necessities of our Government and our institutions. How long will it be before we realize the inconsistency of refusing those rights, even to misguided rebels, when their efforts have been entirely foiled, and they cannot stand in any other relation to us than that of fellow-citizens?

The New House.

By this time some thousands of families in the City are beginning to settle down in their new homes. The disagreeable sense of everything being strange is wearing off. The queer noises which one is sure to hear in a place to which we are not accustomed are no longer a serious affliction to the nerves. Doors bang and walls creak in a supernatural manner on the first night, as if the Lares and Penates were wrath at the intrusion. But there are other miseries which, in the majority of cases, last longer and are harder to bear. No one knows where to find anything. Some indispensable article is missing, and in the universal litter it is impossible to pick it out. The want of so humble an instrument as a corkscrew may produce great commotion in all but temperance families. Then there are certain articles of wearing apparel which are sure to be anywhere but in the place where one expects to find them. How many heads of families were in despair on Monday because the "bed-key" could not be found, and the cartman had brought none with him! But, after all, this disorder comes to an end. The necessity of "moving" entails far more serious disadvantages. Men are like cats in that they cannot get used to new quarters all at once. The house in which we have long resided is sure to have had all sorts of comfortable corners. It is like an easy chair, or a favorite pair of slippers—a friend to be parted from with many a pang.

As a general rule, the new house is by no means what we expected. It looked pretty well when the furniture was in it. But the bare home have a totally different aspect. The outgoing tenants usually seem to have been the dirtiest people in the world. They leave heaps of dirt in all directions as legacies to their successors, and very likely they have managed to break a few panes of glass in clearing out their worldly goods. Moving-day affords a fine opportunity for studying human selfishness. The outgoing and the incoming tenant are deadly enemies. Neither would do a single hand's-turn to serve the other. If they meet in the passage, they glare upon each other with the gloomy ferocity of estranged relations. And then it is an unpleasant fact that the act of stirring up a house from top to bottom produces an endless variety of most unsavory smells. When one family rushes in upon the heels of another there is necessarily no time for cleaning up. At first all the drains seem to be bad. The gas-pipes leak. The cellar is full of refuse, and the cupboards seem to have been used chiefly as dust-holes. When a house-full of furniture is huddled together in hopeless confusion upon the top of all this dirt, the careful and tidy mother of a family may well feel as if the foundations of the earth had been loosened.

Perhaps the person who has "moved" formerly lived in a street which was well paved. In that case it was sure to have been made a sort of track for fast trotters. The children were in danger of being run over whenever they were sent out of doors. All that is changed in the new house. The street is paved with stones, and very soon the tenant realizes the dreadful truth that he has but made an exchange of evils. The noise created by the traffic is enough to stun the ear not yet accustomed to it. Very probably there is some place of business just opposite, or round the corner, which everybody had overlooked. Now it is discovered that heavy carts are going to and from that prosperous establishment morning, noon, and night. Their sound is as of the rolling of thunder. But this is not the worst. In the midst of the new tenant's anxieties, the strains of melancholy music reach his ear from next door. It seems like a dead-march. Presently a woman's voice breaks in, practicing scales or a dirge. The experienced hand knows at once what that means. The Voice will haunt the house at all hours. In every street there is at least one musical female who is perpetually pounding away at the piano, or cracking her voice in the hope of reaching a high note. There is nothing much more dispiriting than the sounds of a piano as heard from next door. The cry of children is purely irritating in its character, and therefore does not wear out the spirits like the musical female. She is nearly always practicing the same "piece," or singing the same song. She seems to spend no time at her meals, and is never asleep. By a perversity of fate, it is the new tenant's usual luck to find himself the neighbor of a human musical box. It is one of the evils of life which no amount of philosophy can enable us to bear with resignation.

A house is the only thing one is expected to take without first ascertaining how it suits. Dresses and coats may be tried on before they are paid for, but for our homes we make a deal in the dark. It all comes of the vile custom of having only one "moving-day" in the year. Landlords thus contrive to avoid making proper repairs. The unfortunate tenant has hired the house, and must take it as he can get it. He only discovers its faults when it is too late—when defective drainage has made everybody ill, or when an incessant round of horrible noises has shattered his nervous system. Custom is strong, but there will be a general rebellion against this bondage to landlords before the world is much older.

A Presumption Against the "Bombay."

The opinion of the United States Naval Court at Yokohama in reference to the collision between the *Bombay* and the *Oneida*, as our readers are doubtless aware, completely exonerated the *Oneida*, and charged the fault of the collision upon the *Bombay* alone. The opinion of the English Court of Inquiry in reference to it was directly the reverse. It would not be possible to discuss satisfactorily the two decisions without having before us the evidence which was given on the two investigations; for that evidence might possibly be so varying as to account for the contradictory decisions, without any reference to that prejudice of each Court in favor of the vessel of its own nation, which would naturally be supposed to have had some influence in the case.

There is one point, it seems to us, which might have been made against the *Bombay*, but which we do not find alluded to by the United States Naval Court, and which is not dependent at all upon contradictory testimony. The English statute in relation to collisions provides (Merchants' Shipping act, section 33,) as follows:

> "In every case of collision between two ships, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of each ship, if and so far as he can do so, without danger to his own ship and crew, to render to the other ship, her master, crew and passengers, such assistance as may be practicable, and as may be necessary, in order to save them from any danger caused by the collision.
>
> In case he fails so to do, and no reasonable excuse for such failure is shown, the collision shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to have been caused by his wrongful act, neglect or default."

This rule is not, indeed, made a part of our statute law relating to collisions, yet it is well known in our Admiralty Courts. In a case decided by Judge BENEDICT quite recently, (the case of the *Atlas*,) the rule was referred to as follows:

> "It is argued by the advocates for the *Atlas* that the subject of assistance is irrelevant to the question of damage. This is hardly so. The rules which Courts of Admiralty lay down, often look beyond the mere question of remuneration for services rendered, or for loss sustained, not only to do justice between the parties, but to prevent loss of life and preserve the ships, in the welfare of which, as the instruments of commerce, the whole community is interested."

The Judge then referred to the English statute which we have quoted, and added:

> "No such statute exists in the United States, but Courts of Admiralty may, with propriety, consider the fact of deserting without cause a vessel which has been injured in a collision, as a circumstance tending to show carelessness of fault."

Now, that the *Bombay* did fail to render such aid to the *Oneida*, and that she had no reasonable excuse for such failure, can hardly be denied, in face of the fact that the British Consular Court deprived Capt. EYRE of his certificate as master for six months, solely on this ground of failure. This collision, therefore, by the law which governed the *Bombay*, at least, if not both vessels, must "be deemed to have been caused by her wrongful act, neglect or default," unless she has proved to the contrary. The burden of exculpation was upon her, and that burden, in the conflict of evidence which we see, must have prevailed in the case, as it always does in collision cases. This was doubtless enough to fully warrant the decision to which the United States Court have come, although the Court does not expressly state the fact.

The great opposition to the Civil Service Bill arises in Congress. The people at large have no objection to see the public Departments filled with capable and honest men. But to ask members of Congress to pass a measure depriving them of patronage and influence, is like inviting people to cut off their own heads. Mr. SCHENCK and other gentlemen are, however, in favor of Mr. JENCKES' bill, foreseeing that the want of some reform soon as it embodies must yet work serious mischief. Mr. JENCKES must persevere. No great change of this kind was ever accomplished without patience and hard fighting.

M. OLLIVIER certifies that he has abundant evidence to prove the existence of a deep and wide-spread conspiracy to establish a political and social Republic in France. He does not deal in vague statements about the plot, but gives precise details, and as the persons recently arrested are to be brought to a speedy trial, he will have an opportunity of proving that the Government has not invented the conspiracy as an electioneering device. The revolutionists intended to carry out their designs before Sunday next. As it is, they will probably find that they have considerably increased the majority for the Emperor's side of the question.

The Bar Association has examined its first set of candidates, seventy-seven in number. After the examination began, several of the applicants "bolted." They considered prudence the better part of valor. Of the remainder, some knew a good deal about the principles of law, others had a smattering of knowledge on other subjects, and some knew nothing about any subject whatever. The Committee are more polite than to put the matter thus, but we have given a free rendering of their report. Candidates for admission to the Bar will soon prepare themselves properly for their profession, if these rigorous examinations are persisted in.

One of the most difficulties apprehended from under-ground railroads consists in the accumulation of smoke. There can be little advantage in going fast if suffocation is to be the penalty of the process; and if the smoke has little or no outlet, reluctantly as it always leaves tunnels and similar confined spaces, the probability of such a result becomes serious. Inventions, however, are already being tested to overcome this difficulty. One is now said to be in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad applicable even to bituminous coal, and which is declared to work to a charm. The only doubt seems to be, whether, when the smoke is made away with, steam can be got up fast enough; but even this problem has been solved elsewhere.

Although a bill for enabling women to vote in England has passed a second reading in the House of Commons, the final success of the measure is by no means probable. The limited number of members who voted—215 altogether—shows very plainly that the subject had not excited general attention, and that the division was left unnoticed by the party "whips." Wednesday is an off-day in the House of Commons, and measures of this kind can generally be pushed on a stage by good generalship on Wednesday afternoons. The real test will be on the third reading of the bill. Only one member of the Government—Mr. BRUCE—appears to have spoken in the discussion, and he seems to have been opposed to the principle of the measure. If the Government wished to kill the bill, the advocates of it would stand no chance. In any case, it is quite certain that the House of Lords will not pass it at present. But some such measure cannot be refused, whenever it becomes evident that the majority of women demand it.

A brisk argument has sprung up over the momentous question whether PIUS IX. is or is not a descendant of a Jew. Many early Christians were themselves Jews, and we should hardly suppose that His Holiness would be particularly annoyed even were it proved that he was of the same race as the Founder of Christianity. The story is that the MASTAI family, of which the Pope is a member, got their title of nobility from one FERRETTI, a lady of high rank, but who married in Sinigaglia a baptized Jew named MASTAI. Twenty-four years ago, it is said, the Marquis CONSOLINI published a genealogical pamphlet proving this statement, which has never been refuted. The pamphlet was burned, but its spirit lived—and once more the Pope is being called to account for circumstances which he certainly could not control.

It is high time that some definite conclusion was arrived at with reference to the practice of violently ejecting passengers from railroad cars. The unfortunate man LANE, who was thus treated upon the New-Jersey Central the other day, and who, being landed on Hackensack Bridge, fell into the river and was drowned, is a victim of what most people will call malicious stupidity. Why was he not allowed to go on to a station where the dispute could have been settled? A witness testifies that LANE had bought his ticket. He was not, therefore, attempting to steal a passage. But even if he had been, there is no justification for what was in reality an assault leading to a fatal accident. The law provides, moreover, ample redress for frauds on companies, where they are clearly proved, and it is absurd that a conductor should create a breach of the peace at his own pleasure. A man can be given into custody at a station, and that affords ample means of punishment, without placing life in jeopardy.

A remarkable manuscript has been found in the Imperial Library of Paris, bearing date May 12, 1685, the authenticity of which is vouched for, and which seems to establish a bitter repugnance on the part of LOUIS XIV. to the dogma of Papal infallibility. The document describes an interview between the grand Monarch and the Pope's Nuncio, in the course of which his Majesty raised his arm, clenched his fist, and threatened still more cogent arguments; the provocation having been an explicit claim put forth by the Nuncio to infallibility, and superiority over temporal Sovereigns in behalf of his master. The pride and personal desires of Kings, from HENRY VIII. down, did more than the enlightenment of their people, to sap those lofty pretensions, which even now show such wonderful signs of vitality.

George Sand has not yet been elected to the French Academy, in spite of the rumored support of the Empress EUGENIE. Genius should perhaps be of no sex as well as of no country, but still it would seem a bold stroke to introduce into the august body in question, a lady who, whatever her other merits, had had occasion to write *Lui et Elle*. There were two vacancies—left by SAINTE-BEUVE and LAMARTINE—and they have been filled, each by a vote of 26 to 2, by EMILE OLLIVIER and JULES JANIN.

The condition of lunatics appeals at all times for the most earnest commiseration, especially in the case of the very poor. Some of the English pauper asylums are gaining an unenviable notoriety by acting upon the opposite principle. The Lunacy Commissioners find that in fourteen well-authenticated instances, manslaughter has been committed upon patients. How many poor creatures have died in the same way, without any but the brutal keeper being the wiser, it is, of course, impossible to say. The favorite torture appears to be rib-breaking—that is to say, the patient who is refractory is liable to be knocked down, kicked, dragged about, and otherwise maltreated. This picture is sufficiently dismal; but it becomes worse when the difficulties in the way of investigation are considered. Officials shield each other, and patients dread revenge for speaking the truth. True, there are "Visitors;" but they too often neglect their duties. It is stated that those of Hanwell Asylum are even contumacious and stubbornly obstinate in their demeanor toward the Government authorities, and advice and remonstrances have no sort of effect upon the persons having the asylum in charge.

People who are partial to Chinese gongs will be delighted to hear that the secret of their composition, long deemed impenetrable, has been discovered by two industrious Frenchmen, called JULIEN and CHAMPION. The Celestials, one of whose most favored tricks in war is to beat gongs and run down hill with a sword in each hand, will be proportionately disgusted. A new and terrific means of making a noise on the Fourth of July, and during political meetings and processions, will thus become accessible even to the most moderate purse. Little boys who are tired of thumping drums and blowing horns, and who yearn for some fresh instrument of torture, ought to offer up a sacrifice to Messrs. JULIEN and CHAMPION.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. FECHTER AS DON CAESAR DE BAZAN.

RABELAIS would have found *Don Caesar de Bazan* a fellow after his own heart. The ruined Spanish nobleman, with his tatters and his long Toledo blade, his tipsy swagger, his irresponsible merriment that not even a mountain of debt and a sea of want could smother, and, above all, his chivalric and genial nature, would have appealed to the cynic whose bitterness, like certain tonics, always covered a drop of sweetness at bottom. RABELAIS is said to have left as his last will and testament the following laconism: "I owe much; I have nothing; I give the rest to the poor." Such a man must have sympathized with *Don Caesar*. They would necessarily have had much in common. The difference might have been that *Don Caesar* would probably have found something—if only his old lace ruffle—to give to the poor beforehand.

There is, if we mistake not, a spice of recklessness in Mr. FECHTER's own nature that fits very nicely into the part of this dissolute yet generous nobleman. Few, at least, have as much imagination as he has, without a dash of the same sort of temper. Here is a personage in whose veins runs the blue blood of hidalgos, a man to whom by hereditary right belongs the antiquated privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the King, yet one who reels about the streets the boon companion of the lowest of the low, without a maravedi in his pockets, and stumbling now and again in the clutch of the alguazils for fomenting drunken brawls. *Don Caesar* has no crust to eat, no canopy but that of heaven under which to lay his head; but his laughing consolation is that his supper will be light and his lodging airy. He has seemingly no hopes, no plans, no means, no future; yet he looks forward with neither murmurs nor fears, and no difficulty or suffering can arise but that he has a light jest and a merry laugh to rob it of its sting. Even death has no terrors for him; and he prepares to take his leap into the dark amid flowers, and wine and song—decking, like SARDANAPALUS, even the gloomy pathway to the end of sense, with every device for sensual enjoyment. Is such a character possible? Undoubtedly, we should say, but rather in Ireland than in Spain. *Don Caesar* lacks the saturnine quality of most of his compatriots. But he is thoroughly Spanish in the vindication of his honor. He has always our liking. It is in the very essence of human nature to prefer the clever, good-humored scapegrace to every other kind of hero. But *Don Caesar de Bazan, Count de Garofa*, only thoroughly gains our esteem when he asserts at once the dignity of his race and his manhood, even in the teeth of his Sovereign. He might slay the profligate monarch, and we should forgive him; since, as Lord LYTTON long ago put it:

> "When dishonor
> Reaches our hearths, law dies and murder takes
> The angel shape of Justice."

But *Don Caesar* takes a nobler revenge and one more worthy his lineage. He vindicates the *King's* honor and then appeals to him—we may be sure not unsuccessfully—for the protection of his own. All this Mr. FECHTER realizes superbly. In no character that he has acted, certainly not in his *Hamlet*, has he been so supremely the gentleman. His spirit shines through his despite all his rags, and dirt, and faded finery. Only such a man would take upon himself at so dire a risk the protection of the poor, friendless *Lazarillo*; only such an one would dare, as he does, to beard the *King of Spain*, and bearding, triumph over him.

Mr. FECHTER is fine in everything he undertakes, but there is less opportunity in this drama for effect of the sort in which he is most thrilling, than in either of the characters he has acted here. And yet in none has he shown himself a more consummate artist. The airiness, the grace, the sparkling humor of his *Don Caesar* are almost on a par with its high breeding—which is to say that they are hardly to be surpassed. There is a more important lesson than is to be learned from good acting merely, in this ideal of a creature sunk in every eye to the lowest mark in social degradation—a man who wonders what another whose doublet is of three-pile velvet can want with him, a noble without an estate, and a *caballero* without a horse, but who is still as sensitive as the proudest and richest grandee of Castile upon the point of honor, and ready to the last with his good right arm to uphold it. Still, no actor that we have seen will compare with Mr. FECHTER for the prominence which he gives to this significant contrast, or for the buoyant elegance with which it is effected. It is gratifying to see that he wins upon his audience more and more as they become accustomed to him, and with familiarity are better able to discern what he attempts to do. There may be some, perhaps, who may never acquire a taste for FECHTER, as there are some who care nothing for the figures of MICHAEL ANGELO, or for the landscapes of CLAUDE. Even HUME could say of another actor, who was also a poet, "It is in vain that we look into SHAKESPEARE for either purity or simplicity of diction. His total ignorance of all theatrical art and conduct, however material a defect, yet, as it affects the spectator rather than the reader, we can more easily excuse than that want of taste which prevails in his productions." All this proves that tastes differ, no doubt; but meanwhile HUME is none the greater in the world's esteem for having written this criticism—and SHAKESPEARE none the less.

Miscellaneous.

NILSSON AND PATTI.

The engagement of Miss NILSSON by Mr. MAURICE STRAKOSCH has already been announced in these columns. And now it seems that Miss PATTI is to visit the United States simultaneously with the Swedish artist. Rumors of Miss PATTI's intention to dispute the field had indeed been current for some weeks past, but all of them lacked confirmation. Their indorsement at present, though not very clear on the face, is, nevertheless, pretty satisfactory. It comes in the shape of a telegraphic dispatch from Paris, forwarded last night, and announcing, firstly, that "the earnings of Miss PATTI for the past season have been one million francs, to say nothing of the presents she has received;" and secondly, that "the Marquis of CAUX, Miss PATTI's husband, has just contributed fifteen hundred francs to the funds of the Plebiscitary Committee." It is hardly to be supposed that the exact amount of the vocalist's earnings needs electricity as a means of record, and equally unlikely that the Marquis DE CAUX's liberality toward the cause of the French Empire should require as immediate recognition here. Viewing these facts, however, as likely to interest a public before whom Miss PATTI is soon to reappear, they are of some moment, and their transmission deserves a welcome from the *dilettanti*, at all events, as indicative of rare pleasures in store.

BRIEF MENTION.

Last night the second glee and madrigal concert in aid of the Wilson Mission was attended, at Steinway Hall, by a very numerous audience. BEETHOVEN and MENDELSSOHN were represented on the programme, the latter with especial frequency; and the works of these composers, with SCHUMANN's "Wanderer," gave a substantiality to the entertainment which the glees and madrigals, often pleasant and always most curious in form, but quite devoid of significance do not supply. Mr. BAIRD, bass, Mr. LEGGAT, tenor, and Mrs. EVSTAPHIEVE were the principal soloists. The chorus was very strong, and did its work with unusual sentiment and absolute precision.... This afternoon the last rehearsal for to-morrow's Philharmonic Concert occurs at the Academy....This evening a concert in aid of the New-York Central Dispensary takes place at Steinway Hall....The matinée bill at Niblo's Theatre, to-morrow, will consist of "Marguerite," and of "La Sonnambula." That at the French Theatre will be "Don Caesar de Bazan." At Wallack's "The School for Scandal" will be given. At the Olympic the final afternoon rendering of "Macbeth" can be attended. The last afternoon representation of "A Widow Hunt" and of "Toodles" is announced at Booth's.

Address by Senator Revels.

On Wednesday evening next, the 11th of May, Senator REVELS, of Mississippi, will deliver, we are informed, an address at the Cooper Institute. The subject of the lecture is, "The Tendency of Our Age." It will be an extraordinary thing to hear a colored Senator of the United States, and that Senator from the State of Mississippi, deliver such an address; and yet it is quite consistent with the tendency of our age that he should do so. We trust, and indeed have no doubt, that the reception accorded to the honorable gentleman in New-York will be more hospitable than that lately accorded him in Philadelphia.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 5.

Mr. SAULSBURY introduced a bill granting $[illegible] out of the proceeds of the public lands to the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of a pier in Delaware Bay, near Lewes.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported the Senate bill to grant a pension to Mrs. LINCOLN, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The bill was accompanied with a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported, with an amendment, the bill relative to buildings used for military purposes in New-York City. It authorizes the Secretary of War to lease a suitable building in New-York for the use of the several staff departments of the army.

Mr. MCDONALD from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported, with amendments, the bill authorizing mail steam-ship service between New-Orleans and certain ports in Mexico.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to establish water-gauges, and have daily observations made along the Mississippi River and its principal tributaries.

Mr. DRAKE, from the Naval Committee, reported a substitute for the bill to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely the bill to regulate the importation of immigrants under the labor contracts.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House resolution for a final adjournment on the 4th of July, was taken up. The motion to refer to the Finance Committee was negatived—yeas 19, nays 30; and the resolution was discussed without action until the expiration of the morning hour.

THE OSAGE INDIANS.

The House Osage Indian Land bill came up in order. Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to pass over the present and prior orders to take up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Mr. EDWARDS made an ineffectual effort to get up the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. HOWE argued that the Franking bill should take precedence, and several Senators insisted upon adhering to an alleged understanding on the previous day to take up the bill of Mr. MORRILL's. But all these attempts failed, and the Osage Indian Land bill was finally proceeded with. The question was on the amendment of Mr. ROSS, to take the lands from the Indians at twenty cents an acre, and give them to certain railroads in Kansas at specified sums, giving the settlers on the reservation the right to purchase 160 acres each at $1 25 an acre.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, in reply to the argument that the bill was needed to avert threatened Indian depredations, said that all the trouble was caused by aggressions upon the Indians upon the part of unscrupulous white men, who went into these Indian reservations and squatted upon lands expressly set apart for Indians. The Osage Indians had been violently assaulted, and their stock and provisions stolen by these people; the army had been called in to protect the white population committing these outrages, and now the Senate was to complete the farce by robbing the Indians of their lands and forcibly ejecting them, without any provision for their future homes. If he had the power, he would turn the bayonets of the army upon these marauders and freebooters, for it was the highest duty of the Government to protect these Indians. They were entitled to this protection under existing treaties. The Government never would have peace on the border until it repressed these lawless invasions of the Indian lands. He then reviewed the features of the bill in detail, showing that it proposed to give the Indians eighteen cents an acre for land worth four dollars and a half an acre; that this land was to be taken at a trifling sum from its rightful owners; that provision was made for paying $[illegible] for stolen horses, without saying into whose hands the payment was to be made, and that the interest on $875,000 was set apart for national purposes, without any definition of those national purposes. The bill was generally objectionable, and its passage would be a legislative scandal. He moved to recommit, with instructions to the Committee to report a bill for the removal of the Osage Indians to Indian Territory, and the sale of their reservation for cash, as other public lands are disposed of. The bill was then laid aside without action.

THE FRANKING BILL.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege came up as the special order. Mr. STEWART moved to pass over the bill, in order to take up the next special order—the bill to enforce the *Fifteenth Amendment*. Mr. RAMSEY called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The motion was then lost by yeas 25, nays 30.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, then moved to pass over the present business, to proceed with the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Mr. CONKLING appealed to the Senate to act on the Franking bill at once.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the bill cut off the franking privilege from every officer of the Government, and provided no substitute. If passed in the shape in which it came from the House, another bill would have to be passed to enable the Government to transact its ordinary business.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that the franking bill would not go into effect until a certain date, and that if now passed any necessary revision of the postal laws could be made in the meantime.

Mr. SUMNER explained the purpose of his proposed substitute for the bill, which would cheapen and simplify postal service. He was not prepared today to act upon the measure.

Mr. CAMERON thought the Senate was demoralized, and moved an adjournment. Lost.

After further discussion, interspersed with unsuccessful motions to adjourn, the Senate voted upon the question of passing over the Franking bill, which was passed over by yeas 34, nays 21, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Boreman, Casserly, Cole, Corbett, Drake, Edmunds, Flanagan, Fowler, Hamilton of Maryland, Harlan, Harris, Johnston, Kellogg, Lewis, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Thayer, Vickers, Warner, Williams—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Howe, Howell, McCreery, Morton, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Scott, Sherman, Tipton, Trumbull, Willey, Wilson, Yates—21.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDY.

The bill granting a subsidy of $150,000 per year for ten years for a semi-monthly steam-ship line between New-Orleans, Campeachy, Sisal, Tampico and Havana, was reported from the Committee on Commerce.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was then taken up, when the Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock A. M. Mr. STOKES reported a bill for the relief of Capt. DAVID BEATTY's Company of Independent Scouts of Tennessee. Passed.

CONTESTED ELECTION EXPENSES.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill regulating compensation in cases of contested elections. Recommitted.

It provides that no money shall be paid either as mileage or compensation to the sitting member or the contestant while the contest was pending and undecided, and after it is decided the mileage and compensation are to be paid to the person to whom the seat is awarded; the person against whom the claim is decided is only to be allowed an amount to cover his actual expenses in prosecuting or defending his right to the seat. The act is not to apply to the Forty-first Congress.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills as follows were introduced:

By Mr. VAN WYCK—Appropriating $150,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Rondout. Referred.

By Mr. HOOPER, of Utah—Granting land to aid the reclamation of desert lands in Utah. Referred.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The House then went into the business of the morning hour, being the bill to regulate the civil service. Mr. PETERS presented as an argument against the bill a letter from a cripple in the employment of the Government at Washington, pleading the claims of his class as against the provisions of the bill. After speeches against the bill by Messrs. NIBLACK, MORRILL, of Maine, and MAYNARD, Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, moved to lay it on the table. Negatived—Yeas 62, nays 104.

Mr. JENCKES rose to close the debate and gave notice that he would move to recommit the bill and amendments to the Committee on the Civil Service. He yielded a part of his time to Mr. BENTON, who denounced the bill as impolitic and impracticable; and to Mr. KELLEY who announced his adhesion to what appeared to be an unpopular measure in the House. Mr. JENCKES then said he was not disappointed at the reception which the bill had experienced; he believed that if 238 men were drawn by lot from among the people of the United States there would be fewer found among them opposed to this measure than were to be found among the members of the House. The opposition arose from the very defects of the present system. One object of the bill was to save to the Government the money that now goes into the pockets of thieves and their associates and confederates. In reply to the objection of Mr. MAYNARD, that this bill removed power further from the people, he asked what chance the people had now to gain admission to the minor offices? Who ever gained any appointment now except through political or personal influence? As to the objections made by Mr. PETERS, that it was impossible to reform the public offices in New-York, he said that if the Government could not do that it should abdicate its duties. He admitted that one of the great forces of corruption was in New-York; but because it was great, the greater was the duty to grapple with it. The Government had millions every month by the misconduct and inefficiency of the public officers in New-York. He ridiculed the constitutional argument of Mr. BINGHAM, and thought that he found good reasons for the opposition of Messrs. PETERS and BENTON in the fact that the States of Maine and New-Hampshire had as many employes in the Treasury Department as eighteen other States.

Mr. PETERS remarked that he had but one appointee in the Treasury Department. All appointments charged to his district were made on the recommendations of his predecessors.

Mr. ELA remarked that there was but one appointee from his district.

Mr. JENCKES, in concluding his remarks, said that if anything better than the bill were presented he would be willing to take it; if not, he hoped the House would try this bill.

Mr. ELA asked whether there were more defections among Government employes than among the clergy, or any other class of men.

Mr. JENCKES replied that there were ten to one. Hundreds of those defections were never heard of. Clerks sailed constantly out of the great Custom-houses with public money in their pockets, and were never prosecuted. He appealed to the people from their Representatives on this question, and said that the people had spoken in favor of this measure by the almost unanimous voice of the Press.

Mr. SCHENCK said he had watched the great ability and patient labor with which the gentleman from Rhode Island had prosecuted his purpose, and he thanked him for that labor. Having no time to present any argument on the general subject of the proposition, he wished to say that the gentleman could hardly put the bill in any shape so long as its principle was preserved, that he (Mr. SCHENCK) would not give it his hearty support, as the initiation of a salutary and much-needed reform.

Mr. JENCKES moved that the bill and amendments be recommitted.

Amendments were offered: By Mr. ARNELL, providing that the bill shall apply without distinction as to sex; by Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, looking to the equal proportion of offices among the States; and by Mr. O'NEILL, to strike out the payment of fees for examination and certificates. The bill and amendments were then recommitted, and ordered to be printed.

THE PARAGUAY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. ORTH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report in the matter of the Paraguay investigation, and gave notice that he would call it up for action as soon as possible. Mr. WOOD presented the views of the minority, as prepared by Messrs. SWANN and WILLARD, and stated that he coincided with some of the resolutions reported both by the majority and minority, but did not think there was anything in the record calling for any action by the House.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The House then went into the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of CHARLES E. DALE & CO. was concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to confirm the title of WM. M. GARVEY to a certain tract of land was concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill limiting the appointment of certain officers of the Treasury Department was concurred in.

The Senate bill to establish an additional Land District in Kansas was passed.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL.

The Senate bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage being reached,

Mr. WHEELER moved to put the bill on its passage and addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it.

Mr. HAWLEY proposed to offer an amendment requiring all the land granted to the Company to be sold to actual settlers only, and in quantities not greater than 160 acres to any one person, and for a price not exceeding $[illegible] an acre; and made an argument in support of that proposition.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, opposed the amendment, and denounced the bill and the land grant system as being wrong in principle and an outrage on the tax-payer. This road had already received 46,000 acres of public land, and this bill proposed to give it 2,200,000 more. He supposed, however, that it would be passed, for he thought he saw in that provision of it which required American rails to be used in the road, a combination between the land speculators and the high protectionists; and he intimated that Mr. WHEELER, the Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, had, in his other capacity as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, lent his aid to that combination.

Mr. CONGER advocated the bill, contending that the land was valueless without railroads.

Mr. ELA opposed the bill as a plunder measure, which proposed to mortgage to the money-lenders of Europe more land than would make up a dozen of their little Kingdoms, which proposed to bring in millions of the Pagans of Asia to compete with the farmers and laborers of the West, and which proposed to enrich the Jay Cookes and money-lenders of the United States.

Mr. O'NEILL supported the bill, defended the reputation of JAY COOKE & CO. as honorable capitalists, and claimed that the State of Pennsylvania was the pioneer of the system of internal improvements.

Mr. GARFIELD, of West Virginia, advocated the bill, and argued against the amendment proposed by Mr. HAWLEY as calculated to throttle the Company.

Mr. COX appealed to Mr. WHEELER for one minute of time to express his views.

Mr. WHEELER declined, as he had but five minutes of his hour left.

Mr. COX—Then I put in my protest against this crucifixion between tariff and land grants.

Mr. VAN WYCK—I do the same.

Mr. WHEELER closed the discussion, and demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill. The previous question was seconded by a vote of 78 to 52, excluding all amendments.

Mr. STILES moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 58, nays 95. The motion to adjourn and to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, were made and negatived by yeas and nays. Various other dilatory motions were made and voted on by yeas and nays.

Mr. VOORHEES suggested that as there was little likelihood of being able to arrive at a result today, it be agreed that the vote be taken on Wednesday.

Mr. WHEELER said he had no objections. Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. WHEELER whether he would then allow his colleague's (HAWLEY) amendment to be offered and voted on.

Mr. WHEELER said he could not consent to that.

The proposed compromise therefore failed, and the filibustering process was continued.

The Speaker having decided at a certain stage of the proceedings that a motion to adjourn was not in order, the decision was appealed from, and the appeal was laid on the table—yeas 115, nays 2.

After some further voting on dilatory motions, Mr. HOAR inquired whether it was within the power of one-fifth of the members to defeat action? The Speaker stated that that had been so invariably the practice of the House that it was unnecessary to discuss it. It was decidedly within the power of a minority to prevent action on a bill, except when a motion to suspend the rules could be made, as on Mondays and for the last ten days of the session.

Mr. MAYNARD proposed a postponement of final action till Wednesday.

Mr. WHEELER had no objection to that.

Mr. SARGENT objected to any arrangement which did not provide for an amendment to be pending to protect the rights of actual settlers.

Mr. CALKIN appealed to Mr. WHEELER to let Mr. HAWLEY's amendment be pending.

Mr. WHEELER positively declined to do so.

Pending these and other suggestions there was a good deal of confusion and excitement in the House, and a manifest determination by the opponents of the measure not to yield their purpose to prevent a vote. Finally a motion to adjourn prevailed by yeas 78, nays 67, and the House, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned till Monday next at 12 o'clock—a suggestion of Mr. SCHENCK's that no business be done on Monday having been objected to.

HARMONY IN CONGRESS.

The Approaching Caucus of Republican Congressmen—The Absolute Need of Unity, Co-operation and Reform.

From the Albany Evening Journal, May 4.

A caucus of the Republican members of Congress is to be held, with a view to harmonizing and consolidating the party on the important questions before it. We trust that a spirit of mutual concession will prevail. We regard the movement, in its possibilities, as one of the most important in its relation to the future well-being of the Republican Party, and through it of the country, of any which has recently been had. The party has about closed up the work to accomplish which it was especially called to the control of the policy of the Government. Freedom is secured, the Union is restored and justice is guaranteed. While the continued existence of the Republican organization is necessary to the perpetuation of the liberties and rights of every citizen, the necessity for it is not so pressing and imminent as to secure for it that cordial and hearty support which is vital to future triumphs, unless public sentiment is fully met upon all questions of supreme importance. We need unity and wisdom of action upon the Funding bill; we must have thorough reform both in the internal and external revenue systems, promptitude in the final disposition of that remnant of reconstruction, the Georgia matter, and considerate determination in providing for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment. Congress has blundered too long already. With every week of debate, irresolution and widening dissension seem to have prevailed. With the full development of sentiment which has taken place, however, the path of harmony ought now to be easily found. The most perplexing question, perhaps, is that relating to the revenue. Unity of action is only possible upon the policy we long since pointed out—that of a moderate protective tariff, a mild income law, and the abrogation of all taxes upon business and legacies. The power of the high-tariff men is broken. The indications are that the free traders, and especially those who are indentified with the Democratic Party, will rest satisfied with what they have accomplished, take the advice of the *World*, and abandon the tinkered tariff. If the extreme tariff men will now only concede to public sentiment that which is unmistakably demanded—a reduced tariff, based upon harmonious and consistent principles—there can be and will be no difficulty in uniting the Republican Party upon it. But if this is not done, we will enter the Fall campaign at a great disadvantage, demoralized among ourselves, and with the popular tide against us. Talk about keeping the tariff out of the political arena, is as idle as would be a proposition to keep NAPOLEON out of the plebiscitum. It must enter the canvass—how, depends entirely upon the action of Congress. This disposed of, all other questions will doubtless be easily adjusted.

We entreat the Republican members of Congress to enter the proposed caucus fully disposed mutually to yield, for the sake of the general good. No interest can better afford to do it, than the extreme protectionists. Every sacrifice will be fully appreciated and every effort at unity noted and rewarded. The future of the Republican Party is to be settled now. Its policy is to be marked out; its claims to statesmanship established, and its hold upon the hearts of the people confirmed. It has the gratitude of the nation for saving the Union. It must secure confidence, also, in its general abilities to administer all the affairs of State. While the confidence it has hitherto held cannot be said to be shaken, yet its continuance depends altogether upon the deserts of the party. It is idle to talk of retaining power, unless it is wisely used. And the assurance of wisdom must be given by the present Congress.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Great Storm at Buenos Ayres—Destruction of Life and of Property.

From the Buenos Ayres Standard, March 11.

On Wednesday, the 9th of March, one of the most fearful storms ever experienced in the River Plate burst over Buenos Ayres. The afternoon was rainy, and weather-wise people saw a regular "temporal" setting in from the south-east. Mr. LOUIS MCLEAN and others refused to allow their boats to leave the mole with passengers; nevertheless, some had the temerity to venture, and we learn that a boat which left about 4 P. M. for the Villa de Salto, with a lady and two gentlemen, was capsized and the passengers were drowned. At the same time Capt. PERL made great efforts to procure the steam launch *Baby*, to go aboard the *Tycho Brahe*, which was to sail the same evening for Liverpool, but the risk of going out twelve miles deterred everybody from the attempt. A passenger who had left for the *Tycho Brahe* some hours before, and was unable to reach her, turned back, and met the boat, capsized, in which the lady and gentlemen were lost. Mr. MCLEAN had dispatched a boat with some sheep at 9 A. M., which reached the *Tycho Brahe* safely, and then seeing the storm coming on sailed for the Tigre instead of trying to return to port. As the evening closed in the storm increased, the rain began to fall in torrents about 5 o'clock, and many of the streets were flooded with two or three feet of water; this became a deluge after four hours of the most incessant downpour, and some people lost their lives in carriages, trying to cross the Tercero. At the corner of Suipacha and Cordoba a coach was carried away; the coachman escaped, but the passengers and horses were drowned. At Calle Libertad and Cuyo another coach was carried down by the current, and the driver and his horses drowned. At Calle Defensa the current washed away a child, and some other casualities of this kind are reported in the south end. Some of our friends resident at Cinco Esquinas had to make a detour by the Calle Rivadavia to get home, the Recoleta omnibus having broken down at 6½ o'clock, and the streets become dangerous to cross.

Setiembre omnibus coming into town at 9 o'clock found a rapid stream at the corner of Piedad and Uruguay; the driver plunged in, the omnibus was carried down one hundred yards and thrown on its side, two of the horses being drowned, and the passengers (eight in number) forced to get out through the windows and scramble or swim to the sidewalk. Three corpses were picked up, yesterday, in Calle Uruguay, but they were probably either horsemen or foot passengers brought down by the current. The Northern Tramway had three horses drowned. In Calle Paraguay a coach upset; the coachman was drowned, but some ladies inside were saved.

The rainfall was the most dreadful ever known; the aljibes were soon filled, and then the water flooded all the lower rooms of the houses, in some places to the height of three feet. We hear of floors having given way in many houses, and in one case the occupants of a room narrowly escaped falling into an old well or water-closet under the floor. The houses near the brewery in Calle Bolivar were under water to the height of three feet, and in those streets adjacent to the Tercero, the inhabitants were all but drowned. The Plaza Parque was a navigable lake, and the Café del Parque was inundated. About 10 o'clock the rain subsided, and the wind began to blow with tremendous force, coming in gusts, and causing some of the highest houses to shake. At 11 P. M. it was like a hurricane, and continued with more or less force till 3 in the morning. The Captain of the bark *Danon* says it was the most fearful gale he ever experienced. It blew so hard that he could not stand on deck, and the water washed clean over his ship; his anchors could not prevent him from dragging about 130 fathoms. Her Majesty's ship *Cruiser* rode it out well, having foreseen the storm by the fall of the glass from 29.90 at noon to 29.35 when the storm began; four ships drove past her, but did no harm. The whale-boats were carried about in every direction; one was seen to go down with two men aboard, and of the seventy-two lost or aground it is believed that many of them had one or two men aboard.

The scene which presented itself yesterday at daybreak is beyond description: nine corpses were picked up on the beach, three at the foot of Calle San Martin, and others are reported, but need confirmation. The storm lulled about 2 A. M. yesterday, and at daylight the river was again calm. The passengers for the *Tycho Brahe* and Capt. PERL went aboard about 11 o'clock, but the wind again freshened at noon, and blew half a gale. While we write it is still blowing very hard, but the sky has cleared up and the weather seems to promise to be fine. It is worthy of remark that on Wednesday evening when the rain abated the glass began to run down rapidly from 7 to 11 o'clock. Up to the present it seems the loss of life in the city and port cannot be less than twenty persons, and the damage to property and merchandise may be estimated at $100,000 to $150,000. People in Europe will read with amazement of men and horses drowned in the streets of Buenos Ayres, of parlor floors giving way and falling into water-closets, of sailors being washed ashore on planks or their corpses collected on the beach. They will also charge us with criminal neglect in having no port or harbor to shelter the shipping, while steamers, schooners and whale-boats to the number of fifty and upward, are washed ashore near the gas house.

The Relations of Capital and Labor—Letter from Gen. Butler.

Gen. BUTLER has written a letter in which he describes the changes that have taken place in a few years in the management of the great manufacturing establishments of New-England, and in the character of the operatives, and expresses his views of the proper policy to be pursued hereafter in the following terms:

It seems to me that the time has come for the interference of the Legislature in the investigation at least of the limit of the hours of labor, and the limit of the employment of youth, to determine how far it is best for the State that its children shall be deprived of an opportunity for education and training by the employment of its young life in accumulating the gains of selfish parents or adding to the profits of equally selfish capitalists; also, what safeguards ought to be placed around the lives and limbs of the operatives engaged in managing huge and powerful machines, where a false step or a false motion may cost the life or limb. On this very necessary and important subject our statute books are wholly silent, while the laws of England are dotted all over with penal enactments to preserve the persons of the laborers from accident.

Also, to inquire as to what may be done to insure a fair division of the rewards of labor as against the profits of capital. In a word, that the law may intelligently do in this most important relation of life and business what it ought to do, and does do, in almost every other, step in and restrain the strong from crushing the weak, and protecting the needy against the promptings of avarice or the cruelty of selfishness.

Of course, to do this effectively and justly to both parties requires accurate and careful observation of the conditions and relations of the operative to the employer, and of labor to capital, a full examination and report upon the abuses which require remedy, a full understanding and comprehension of all the facts on the one side and on the other which should guide legislation, to the end that injustice may not be done to the employer, or the citizen when employed shall not be without adequate protection by the laws.

I was more than gratified at the establishment of the Bureau of Statistics and inquiry into the connection of labor with capital, and I have examined the report of that bureau with the utmost interest and attention. I most earnestly desire that this work may go on, and that the Legislature, with a liberal hand, will afford all necessary and proper assistance; and that the objects of its investigation may take a more extended range. In my judgment there are no subjects so vital to the future well-being of the Commonwealth as those which would be gathered by the bureau. A struggle is just commencing here between capital and labor. If the contest is pursued with harshness, intensity and bitterness of feeling, it will be because of want of knowledge by both parties of the duties of each to the other, and the rights of either relative to the other. Let the capitalist remember that unlike England here the laborer controls capital in legislation, and that if capital desires to preserve itself from unjust legislation, it must be because labor wields the ballot with intelligence. Let capital also remember that abuses, if any exist, in its relations with labor, cannot be hidden, and may grow all the more magnificent in their proportions from being partially unknown. A wrong understood only to be felt as a fear, always the most terrible. The voter uninstructed will act upon exaggerations and erroneous impressions. The capitalist will refuse the ameliorations of evils of which he neither knows the extent, nor, perhaps, the existence; and therefore collision with the operative becomes of them, is inevitable. When that collision comes, the history of all Governments shows capital goes to the wall.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Destruction of a Bamboo Paper-Mill in Bloomfield, N. J.—Loss $100,000—A Series of Explosions.

A destructive fire occurred in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., yesterday morning, which destroyed property worth over $100,000. The Silver Spring Paper-mills, a building four stories high, 120 feet long and 75 feet wide, owned by Messrs. FERRY & JUDSON, and situated in the western part of the town, near the Morris Canal inclined-plane, was discovered to be on fire at 12½ o'clock, and within an hour afterward was reduced to ashes. The fire broke out near the boilers, and was the result, it is supposed, of the carelessness of the workmen. About twenty minutes after the discovery of the fire, the two boilers exploded, tearing the building to atoms, and shaking the dwellings in the neighborhood. One of the boilers was thrown fifty feet from the building and lodged upon the bank of the canal. The other was broken in four different pieces, and was scattered in as many different directions, one piece being carried nearly 200 feet. The noise of the explosion attracted a large crowd to the spot, and by their efforts the buildings near at hand, which were threatened, were saved from destruction.

The loss is placed at $100,000. The property was insured for $70,000. The building contained valuable and costly machinery that had been used in the manufacture of "bamboo paper." A large quantity of paper was also stored in the building, upon which the loss was considerable. The mill is to be immediately rebuilt.

The New Jersey City Common Council.

The Common Council of Jersey City met last evening and transacted some important business. The following Standing Committees were announced by President MCNULTY:

Alms and City Hospitals—Allerman, Meehan, Schick, Thomas, Birdsall.

Assessments—Frosse, Toffey, Dakin, Clark, Meehan.

Elections and Officers—Sweeny, Elwood, W. Van Keuren, Whelan, Maloney.

Ferries, Wharves and Piers—Reardon, Fitzpatrick, Campbell, Harrington, Bumsted.

Finance—Clark, Hogan, Frosse, Ege, McFadden.

Lamps and Ordinances—Tangeman, Egan, Ege, Vreeland, Dakin.

Printing—Whalen, Meehan, Thomas, Birdsall, Hogan.

Licenses—Wakeman, Gross, Maloney, McFadden, Campbell.

Public Buildings—Egan, Vreeland, Sheeran, Campbell, Garvin.

Parks and Public Grounds—Hogan, Meehan, W. Van Keuren, Budlong, Martini.

Public Health—Birdsall, Toffey, Frosse, Harrington, Garvin.

Railroads—Martini, Maloney, R. Van Keuren, Campbell, Elwood.

Salaries—Elwood, Clark, Egan, Bumsted, Wakeman.

Schools—Dakin, Ege, Thomas, Meehan, Budlong.

Sewers—Schick, Whalen, Fitzpatrick, W. Van Keuren, Reardon.

Stationery—Meehan, Sheeran, Toffey, Martini, Garvin.

Streets—Sheeran, Fitzpatrick, Wakeman, Bumsted, Martini.

Police—McFadden, Tangeman, Whalen, Gross, Garvin.

Riparian Rights—Maloney, Ege, Vreeland, Elwood, Fitzpatrick.

The Chairmen of the Committees are all Democrats.

The Committee on Rules reported the rules of the old Common Council substantially for the use of the present Board.

A resolution was adopted after a long debate ordering the city funds to be deposited in the Second National Bank and the Hudson County Bank.

The election of City Printer, Street Commissioner and other officers was postponed to the next meeting, on Tuesday next.

Prospect Park Commissioners—Proposed Improvements.

At a meeting of the Prospect Park Commissioners yesterday evening, the President, J. S. T. STRANAHAN, in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Board be directed to draw upon the city authorities for the sum of $[illegible], to be applied to the further improvement of Prospect Park; and the city authorities of Brooklyn are hereby requested to make and issue bonds in accordance with the act entitled an act to provide for the further improvement of Prospect, Washington and Tompkins Parks, in the City of Brooklyn, passed May 2, 1870.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to resume work on the Park, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Finance Committee to inquire and report to the Board what sums will be required to be raised under the Levy of 1870, for the construction of Washington Park, as well as for the construction and general improvement of the public parks of Brooklyn during the coming year, and also, what amount will be required for a Russian bath-house in reference to the Kings County Parade-ground.

Resolved, That the landscape architects of the Board be directed to report a plan for the improvement of Tompkins Park, with an estimate of the expense thereof.

Resolved, That the President have authority to contract for the grading of Tompkins Park, at a price not exceeding twenty cents per cubic yard, and also for soiling and manuring the same, at reasonable rates, payable out of the special appropriation directed to be raised by the joint Board for that purpose.

Resolved, That the matter of fixing a district of assessment for the widening of Washington-avenue and extending the same into the town of Flatbush, as well as for laying out and opening of Plaza-street, in the City of Brooklyn, be referred to the Executive Committee for report, and the Controller is hereby directed to publish notice for a week of a meeting of said Committee for the purpose of hearing all parties interested in said improvements.

Resolved, That proposals for grading Gackett-street, as ordered, be solicited from contractors, and that the Controller advertise and receive estimates for doing the work, with proper sureties, and that such estimates be opened by the Executive Committee and reported to this Board.

Messrs. VAN ANDEN, PRENTICE and HUMPHREY were appointed a Committee to take preparatory steps for the sale of the land to the east of Flatbush-avenue, as provided for by the act of May 2, 1870.

The Board afterward adjourned.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

The Mozart Hall General Committee met last evening at Masonic Hall. Mr. JOHN MCCOOL occupied the chair, and Mr. JOHN SIGERSON acted as Secretary.

Upon motion of Mr. THOS. DUNPHY, a resolution was adopted to strike out from the minutes of last meeting a resolution appointing a Committee to confer with outside organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, and the following resolution was adopted instead:

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty-one members of this General Committee be and they are hereby appointed by the Chairman to confer with all outside organizations and with power to nominate county candidates at the coming election, and that we hereby pledge our hearty and undivided support to the ticket so nominated.

It was proposed that a resolution be adopted ratifying the nominations for Judges of the Court of Appeals made at the Democratic State Convention. The motion encountered considerable opposition, and was twice tabled. It was, however, sprung upon the meeting a third time, and, after an animated discussion, finally adopted.

It was determined that the Committee charged with the nomination of the county ticket should meet on Tuesday evening next to perform that duty.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Chamber of Commerce—Annual Meeting.

The Chamber of Commerce held its one hundred and second annual meeting at 1 P. M. yesterday, GEORGE OPDYKE presiding. A new set of by-laws was adopted after much discussion.

Col. CONKLING presented a resolution in favor of asking the Government to facilitate the construction of a telegraphic cable across the Pacific Ocean. It was referred to the Executive Committee.

REUBEN W. ROPES moved the appointment of a Committee of seven to nominate officers under the new by-laws. The following gentlemen were appointed: A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, A. R. Wetmore, J. S. T. Stranahan, Walter S. Griffith, R. S. Jaffray and Jackson S. Schultz.

The Chamber then adjourned for two weeks.

The Missing Steamer Siberia.

The steamer *Siberia*, Capt. HARRISON, whose arrival at Boston has been expected since Sunday, had not made her appearance up to this morning. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult., and Queenstown on the 20th, with a large number of emigrant passengers, and is now out over sixteen days. The steamer *Malta*, which left on the same day with the *Siberia*, reached New-York on Tuesday, and reports having been in company with the latter vessel at 4 P. M. on the 21st, one day out from Queenstown. As the *Malta* is not a very fast steamer, and as her passage has been somewhat protracted for this season of the year, it is conjectured that the detention of the *Siberia* may be owing to some slight derangement of her machinery.

The May Anniversaries.

The following is a list of the anniversaries to be held in this City this month: New-York Magdalen Benevolent Society, 9th instant, 12 M.; Evangelical Alliance, Rev. Dr. Hall's Church, 9th instant; American Seamen's Friend Society, Association Hall, 9th instant, 7½ P. M.; Five Points House of Industry, Steinway Hall, May 9, 7½ P. M.; Howard Mission, Academy of Music, 10th instant, 7½ P. M.; American Foreign Christian Union, Association Hall, 10th instant, 7½ P. M.; National Temperance Association, Cooper Institute, 10th instant, 7½ P. M.; American Tract Society, 11th instant, 10½ A. M., Association Hall; Howard Mission, Academy of Music, Brooklyn, 11th instant, 7½ P. M.; American Bible Society, 12th instant, Association Hall, 10 A. M.; American Congregational Union, Academy of Music, Brooklyn, 12th instant; American Home Missionary Society, Broadway Tabernacle, Sunday, 8th instant, 7½ P. M.; New-York Sunday-school Missionary Union, Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, 17th instant, 7½ P. M.; Baptist Sunday-school Union, Old Tabernacle Church, 18th instant, 7½ P. M.

Attempted Assassination at Millville, N. Y.

A most dastardly and cowardly attempt to murder an old man named JOHN HAYES was made on Tuesday night, at the little village of Millville, a station on the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railway, west of Port Jervis.

HAYES is about sixty years old, and is a very quiet, respectable and inoffensive person. About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, as Mr. HAYES and his wife were about to retire, a musket, loaded with buckshot, was fired by some unknown assassin from without the dwelling, who aimed it through the window at Mr. HAYES. The shot lodged in his brain, causing Mr. HAYES to fall senseless to the floor. His wife, in terror at the sight of her fallen husband, with the blood streaming from his head, stood for a while paralyzed, but a sense of her danger aroused her, and making the alarm, the neighbors soon rushed in, and physicians were promptly summoned, who examined the wounds and declared them fatal. Mrs. HAYES says just before dark she saw two men lurking around the house, but she apprehended no mischief, and therefore took no notice of it, nor told her husband. From this circumstance it is supposed there are two persons who are implicated in the murder.

Up to noon yesterday Mr. HAYES was still alive, but he cannot long survive. He remains unconscious. Suspicions rest upon certain parties in Millville, and an arrest or two will probably be made today. Much excitement prevails in the little town, and threats of lynching the assassins if caught are strongly made.

The Lafayette Homicide.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of ROBERT HARTMAN, who was killed in Lafayette, N. J., Monday night, in a fight with DAVID MCGROTTY, was continued yesterday. It appeared in evidence that the deceased wore iron knuckles. The details of the fight, as given by previous witnesses, were repeated.

Mrs. DECKER, the woman concerning whom the quarrel arose, was sworn, and testified to her acquaintance with the deceased and with MCGROTTY; she liked MCGROTTY better than the deceased. Other witnesses were sworn, but their testimony threw no new light upon the case. The investigation was adjourned to this evening.

Tiffany & Co.,
SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELERS,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
FACTORY NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE-ST.,
ARE DAILY RECEIVING, OF THEIR OWN MAKE, NEW PATTERNS, IN STERLING SILVER, OF
FORKS, SPOONS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES IN THAT LINE.
COMBINATIONS OF THESE PUT UP EXPRESSLY FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
THEY WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE PIECES IN GILT, PARCEL-GILT, AND WITH THEIR NEW FINISH.
OUTFITS AT A FIXED-PRICE PER OUNCE.
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FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.
COLFAX & OVERTON,
SUCCESSORS TO
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—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; Editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

Foreign Intelligence.

Woman Suffrage in the British House of Commons—Passage of a Bill to a Second Reading; The St. Thomas Treaty; An International Exhibition at Vienna; Opposition to the Pope's Programme; American Railway Securities in Germany; The Conspiracy in France; The Red River Troubles; The Revolution in Venezuela.

General Topics.

Trade with Canada—Effects of the Suspension of Reciprocity; The Richmond Calamity; The Oneida Disaster—Opinion of the United States Naval Board at Yokohama; Convention of Medical Colleges; Prospects of the Trotting Season; Entries for the Fleetwood Park Meeting; Trotting Match on the Union (L. I.) Course; Reduction of Canal Tolls; Preparations for an Indian War.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Inauguration of Gov. English; The Fifteenth Amendment Celebration; The Richmond Mayoralty Injunction.

Local Intelligence.

The McFarland Trial; The Jericho Mystery; Will of a New-Jersey Philanthropist; Mysterious Death in a Hotel; Fisk's Faultless; The New Board of Excise and the Sunday Law; The Erie War Again; A Curious Story About a Clergyman; He is Censured for Drinking Gin and Milk on the Sabbath.

Agricultural.

The Farmers' Club; Apple-Tree Borers; [Department Reports; The Cut Worm; Sumac; Agriculture in New-Mexico; Recent Agricultural Implements; Hard and Soft Water; Onions; Farm Improvements in Georgia; An English Planting Company.

Editorial Comments.

The Useless Member; Galvanizing Democracy; Servant Girls' Wardens; Savings Banks and their Unclaimed Deposits; Our Festal May-Day; Mr. Greeley and the McFarland Trial; A Blow at Political Patronage; The Temptation of a New-York St. Anthony; Canada and England.

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An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

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Offices for Bankers, Insurance Companies and lawyers.—Fitted with every convenience, and the best lighted apartments in the City.—No. 21 Park-row, opposite the new Post-office and Astor House. Owner will be in attendance from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

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City Ladies and Ladies Visiting the City, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes, good articles, reduced prices, patronize
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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

HICKOK—PRICE.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, May 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, GEORGE B. HICKOK, M. D., of New-York, to ELLA I., daughter of E. B. Price, Esq.

QUINTARD—KEARNY.—On Thursday, May 5, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, JAMES W. QUINTARD to LOUISE L. KEARNY, daughter of the late Philip R. Kearny, all of this City.

STEVENS—ODELL.—On Wednesday evening, May 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. H. Kittredge, CHAS. A. STEVENS to [illegible], daughter of A. J. Odell, Esq., all of this City.

SPAULDING—WESTON.—At the residence of James S. Myers, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, April 28, by Rev. W. Miller, MARCUS B. SPAULDING to ELIZA N., daughter of the late John L. Weston, of New-York.

WHEELER—VALENTINE.—On Thursday, May 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., JEROME B. WHEELER to HARRIET M., daughter of B. M. Valentine, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BOWNE.—At her residence, Rhinebeck, on Friday, April 29, GRACE SANDS, daughter of the late Robert Sands, Esq., and relict of John H. Bowne.

COOK.—On Thursday, May 5, at the residence of her brother, Commodore T. A. Hunt, New-Haven, Conn., SUSAN M. COOK, in the 68th year of her age.

FOOS.—In Geneva, Switzerland, on Wednesday, March 30, Rev. ARCHIBALD C. FOOS.

Funeral services in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., on Monday, May 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. Clergymen are invited to assemble in the Chapel at 1½ o'clock.

JEANNERETT.—In Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, April 30, JAMES M. JEANNERETT, of New-York, formerly of Charleston, S. C.

LENTZ.—On Wednesday, May 4, ANN, wife of the late John Lentz, of this City, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 22 Clinton-st.

LOW.—On Wednesday morning, May 4, after a lingering illness, RACHEL, wife of James Low, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 20 East 23d-st., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

SMITH.—On Thursday, May 5, at the residence of his son, W. A. Smith, IRA SMITH, Sr., in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the South Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Spear's,) corner of Clinton and Amity sts.

STEWART.—On Thursday, May 5, at his residence in this City, WILLIAM PINKNEY STEWART.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, May 5, at his father's residence, ALBERT J. TAYLOR, eldest son of Rev. R. H. L. and Mary J. Taylor, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Strong-place and Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., to which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

WARWICK.—Suddenly, at Scarborough, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 4, CHARLES, son of Alexander and Charlotte A. Warwick, in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day, from the residence of his parents, to which carriages will convey them from Sing Sing on the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train leaving New-York at 11 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD FALLACY EXPLODED.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the custom to administer powerful purgatives as "Spring medicines." Senna-tea, or salts and senna, calomel and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old fogies of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enable the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of Spring damps and Summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicinal agent for this purpose is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences which would prostrate an enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this genial vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of the tonic tinctures, or extracts will supply the place of the BITTERS, for the simple reason, that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately, the beneficial results which are effected simultaneously and harmoniously by this single specific.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
are closing out
$300,000 OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
AT REDUCED PRICES,
and are opening
[illegible] packages of NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SETS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, AND MANTEL SETS, IMPORTED CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, FINE GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
SUPERIOR TO AND CHEAPER THAN any goods in the market.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.
CHINA, GLASS, TABLE CUTLERY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, GAS-FIXTURES, &c., at prices below anything ever heard of,
EVEN BEFORE THE WAR.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 163 PIECES.......................$[illegible]
COLORED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 160 PIECES.......................$[illegible]
COLORED AND GILT FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 56 PIECES.......................$[illegible]
200 PAIRS MANTEL VASES AT HALF PRICE.
CARD RECEIVERS, CARD TABLES, JARDINIERES AND FRENCH BOWLS, AT HALF PRICE.
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NYS

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NOTICE.—Send your orders direct to me. The "NEW YOKE" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits, and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my autograph is on the shirt and written signature on the box.
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Inventor of the Celebrated "N. Y. S." and the "New Yoke" Shirt.
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The *New-York Observer* says: "No one, be he rich or poor, will read it without being touched by its passages of beauty and moved by the exquisite sympathy which pervades many of its pages. True charity, and love, and kindness, which do good modestly as opportunity offers, find expression in these utterances."

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange Sales-room, yesterday, presented a more business-like appearance than usual. Thursday is always the most busy day in real estate matters, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. It will be seen from the list of prices that bids were fair and liberally offered. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. sold for $3,850 the two-story attic and basement brick high-stoop house and lot, No. 23 Renwick-street, west side, 175 feet north of Canal-street. The house is 18.8 x35, feet with party walls. Lots 18.2x90 feet like also sold under direction of GRATZ NATHAN, referee, the four-story brick building known as the St. Julien Hotel, southeast corner of Washington-square and Macdougal-street, 100 feet on the former and 42.6 on the latter. It was knocked down to M. & S. STERNBERGER at $75,000. By order of the Association for the Relief of Respectable Indigent Females, ADRIEN H. MULLER disposed of three lots, situated on the south side of Seventy-ninth-street, commencing at the south-west corner of Madison-avenue. The corner lot, 24.4x75, was purchased by Mr. ENO for $6,000, who bought the adjoining lot also for $6,000. The third was taken by E. SMITH at $5,700. Together with the above, Mr. MULLER sold for the same purpose, six lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, commencing at the north-west corner of Seventy-eighth-street. The corner lot, 75x36, Mr. CASSIDY bought for $6,100; that next to it, J. McGOVERN for $6,250; the adjoining three were sold for $10,600, or $3,200 each, and the remaining lot was taken by Mr. ENO at $3,700.

A. J. BLEECKER disposed of the following property: Four lots, each 20 feet front and running 84 feet 9½ inches, on the southerly side of Eleventh-street; one to WM. H. GAYGO at $2,600, the three remaining to D. M. JARVIS at $2,000 each; also lots, of the same dimensions, on the northerly side of Eleventh-street, one to each of Avenue D, to GEORGE MAYER at $2,000 each; two lots, of the same dimensions, on the north side of Tenth-street, 140 feet east of Avenue D, to W. H. HAYES at $1,100 each; and nine lots of the same dimensions, on the same side of Tenth-street and 220 feet east of Avenue D, to THOS. & MURPHY at $2,000 each; all the ground adjoining the East River, between Avenue D and Tenth to Eleventh-street, with 25 feet front on Eleventh-street, 25 feet front on Tenth, together with the land under water in front thereof, and the right, title and interest of the New-York Dry Dock Company in one-half of the piers adjoining these premises, subject to the use of the ground and the pier on Tenth-street built as part of the water right adjacent to a ferry lease until May 1, 1872, renting at $4,000 a year, the lease going to the purchasers. MULLER sold to FRASER & MURPHY for $22,500. He also knocked down to Wm. LONG, for $6,300, a lot 25x90, situated on the north side of Eighth-street, 77 feet east of Avenue D, being 51 feet front on Eighth-street, 48.1 feet in rear, 90 feet deep, subject to a lease until May, 1876, and renting at $2,000 a year. He likewise sold to D. M. JARVIS, at $1,000 each, 3 lots, each 25x92.11, three of them situate on the south side of Out Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 400 feet east of Fifth-avenue and 6 on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 400 feet east of Eighth-avenue.

WM. RAYNOR sold one lot on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 200 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 25 feet, for $10,000; two lots on the south side of Sixty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, each 25x100.5 feet, for $12,500 each; two lots on the north side of Sixty-fifth-street, 225 feet east of Fifth-avenue, each 25x100.5 feet, for $12,500 each. His sales reports the sale by F. CALLAGHAN, owner, to JOHN ALEXANDER, of three lots on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Fifth-avenue and fronting the Plaza, for $30,000—all full lots.

The following sales at auction were made by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., yesterday. Property of the New-York Dry Dock Company:

Warehouses, &c., consisting of lots 1 to 6, block bounded between 10th and 11th sts., East River and east side of the pier feet of 10th and 11th sts., adjoining each 25 ft. front on each street, $20,000.
10th-st., 3 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue D, each $1,600.
10th-st., 9 lots, n. s., 300 ft. e. of Avenue D, each $1,600.
11th-st., 3 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue D, each $1,600.
11th-st., 3 lots, s. s., adjoining above, each $1,600.
11th-st., 3 lots, n. s., 300 ft. e. of Avenue D, each $1,600.
11th-st., 3 lots, s. s., adjoining above, each $1,600.
Avenue D, n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-st., $2,000.
Avenue D and 10th-st., n. s. corner, 50.10x100.10, $2,000.
Lexington-ave., w. s., 24.7 ft. n. of 40th-st., 18.10x50, $1,000.
Lexington-ave., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 40th-st., 18.10x50, $1,000.
4th-av. and 11th-st., s. w. corner, 25.5x100, $1,000.
4th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 11th-st., 25x100, $1,000.
4th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 11th-st., 25x100, $1,000.
4th-av. and 10th-st., s. e. corner, 25.10x100, $2,000.
10th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 40th-st., 18.2x100, $1,000.
and 1, $1,000.

Lower Penetrat.

Bakery plant, corner West-st. (Philadelphia Hotel) 9 years, per year, $1,000.
Stores, Nos. 1 and 3 Washington-st., 10 years, per year, 1,000.
Warehouse, Nos. 1 and 3 Washington-st., 10 years, per year, 1,000.
Warehouse, No. 5, 9 years, per year, 1,000.
Warehouse, No. 7, 9 years, per year, 1,000.
Warehouse, No. 9, 9 years, per year, 1,000.
Warehouse, No. 11, 9 years, per year, 1,000.
Warehouse, No. 13, 9 years, per year, 1,000.
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Warehouse, No. 109, 9 years, per year, 1,000.
Warehouse, No. 111, 9 years, per year, 1,000.
Warehouse, No. 113, 9 years, per year, 1,000.
Warehouse, No. 115, 9 years, per year, 1,000.
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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

[illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.

First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Return tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, June 25

Price of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

ANGLIA.........May 7 | EUROPA.........May 28
AUSTRALIA.....May 14 | INDIA.............June 4
COLUMBIA.....May 21 | CAMBRIA.........June 11

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $65 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Steerage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax.......Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

[illegible]

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

[illegible]

St. John's, N. F. ..... St. John's, N. F.

By branch steamer.....By branch steamer.....

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth.....May 11, at 3½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray.....May 18, at 8 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....May 25, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green.....June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. Williams.....June 8, at 8 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard.....June 15, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

HOLLAND, Thomas, Saturday, May 7, at 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Thompson, Saturday, May 14, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $65 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco.

First Class. Steerage.

$225 to $170. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast.

Freight for ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, May 20. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collection, taking charge, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, May 12.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, via Nassau, May 26.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, May 26.

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamer CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman, Friday, May 13.

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deaken, Thursday, June 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, May 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, May 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, communication and conveyance of baggage, finding the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and in shortly all matters to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. [illegible] from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets.—Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, On SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $25.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 77 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official papers of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 300 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 329 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR BOSTON.

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Northport, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 23d-st. at 3¾, for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, May 3	7 A. M.	Monday, May 2	7½ A. M.
Thursday, 5th	9 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th	9 A. M.
Friday, 6th	9 A. M.	Thursday, 5th	11 A. M.
Saturday, 7th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 6th	11 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	10½ A. M.	Monday, 9th	9½ A. M.
Wednesday, 11th	11½ A. M.	Tuesday, 10th	5½ P. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, [illegible] EVERY EVENING (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock, connecting [illegible] Fare $1 50, through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday Boat for Albany at 6 o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The elegant steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare $1.

YONKERS FERRY.—LEAVE WARREN-st., Pier No. 33, at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; fare, 25 cents. Sundays, leave at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; fare, 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 3 P. M., and 3 Week at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroads.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE 30TH-ST. AS FOLLOWS:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express; drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room-car express for Chicago.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express; drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express; drawing-room cars attached.

7:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R. Also L. S. and M. S. R. R. (daily.)

11:00 P. M., Night express; sleeping cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

[illegible]

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:20 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M. (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11 P. M.)

[illegible]

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

MAY 2, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: [illegible] A. M. mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M. for Merrick; 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M. accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial, $5 a pint. No. 58 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. F. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures in no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 8 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 34 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 34 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 34 Chatham-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, to 30,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a permanent situation; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's suits; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objections to the capacity of ladies'-maid. Can be seen at No. 221 6th-av., near 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, 17 years of age, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general housework; can refer to last place for reference. Call for two days at No. 228 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the third floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as ladies-maid and seamstress; has taken lessons in hair-dressing; is a very good dress-maker; would assist with grown children or in chamber-work; best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 135 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROtestant young woman a situation as seamstress; cuts and fits; operates on machine; experienced nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; highly recommended. Call at No. 238 4th-av. Country or City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses, all kinds of family sewing; no objection to light chamber-work or to see to a grown child; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 159 West 25th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 500 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of growing children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 224 2d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; eight years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 233 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress or chamber-maid and fine washer; can flute and do up muslin in best manner; nearly four years in last place; lady can be seen; City or country. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with four years' excellent City reference from last place, a situation as cook, or would take charge of a house during the Summer. Call or address No. 150 West 17th-st., second floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, and making salads; can take a man's place; or would go as chamber-maid and waitress; four years' City reference. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Call for two days at No. 136 West 28th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a private family or that of a few gentlemen; understands her business and fluting thoroughly. Apply at No. 349 East 11th-st., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; all branches of cooking done; first-class reference given. Call or address, for one week, No. 113 East 11th-st., between 2d and 4th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 131 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as a first-class laundress or chamber-maid; understands French fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 232 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit and sew on a machine; has good reference. Call at No. 331 7th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and to do sewing; has best City reference. Call at No. 360 West 44th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber or parlor maid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 11 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 340 West 28th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; to do upstairs work, or waiting and cooking in a small private family; good reference from last employers. Apply at No. [illegible] 17th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and plain sewer; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 110 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON fully competent in taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen from 12 o'clock till 3 at No. 113 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, a situation to take charge of an infant; good plain sewer; is willing to assist at light chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 233 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced person of plain education, a good sewer and fond of children, with City reference. Call or address No. 239 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 231 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress; has three years' good City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 11 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 63 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl lately landed, to do upstairs work or take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 152 West 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women—one as cook, and the other as waitress; the cook has good City reference, and the waitress is lately landed. Call at 125 West 35th-st., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO ALL kinds of fine sewing and assist in housekeeping; would sew by the day; would travel as ladies' companion. Call on or address J. H., No. 620 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD English cook, lately landed; would have no objection to do general house-work in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 135 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress, to go to the country for the Summer months. Address at present employer's, 28 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to cook, wash and iron, or do general house-work; country preferred. Call at No. 325 31st-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse; has had several years' experience; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 435 5th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS in an American family; one as cook; the other as chamber-maid; good City reference. Call at No. 114 East 41st-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation to do general housework with an American family. Call for Miss BENTLE, No. 83 Avenue A, rear, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; best reference. Call at No. 134 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT nurse and seamstress; good City reference; would travel. Call for two days at No. 215 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; good reference given. Inquire at No. 143 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

AMERICAN, GERMAN AND FRENCH servants our specialty, and with Protestant and Catholic Irish constantly ready, at the INTERNATIONAL, No. 128 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE to obtain a good situation for his coachman, the same having been in his family three years; understands all about horses; good driver; perfectly reliable. Call or address COACHMAN for two days, No. 8 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S situation by a first-class single man; thoroughly conversant with the care of first-class horses and carriages; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a steady, industrious man; understands the care of horses, driving, gardening, farming, milking, &c.; is responsible and trusty; best of reference. Apply or address No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable married man, no family; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; best City references as to capability. Call or address No. 107 East 18th-st., private stable, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a Protestant man; or would take care of a small place; the wife would go as laundress or to do chamber-work; no incumbrance; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call or address G. D., Nos. 33 and 35 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a well-recommended Protestant married man; competent groom; excellent driver; good City experience; temperate, willing and useful; has a thorough knowledge of his business; best City reference. Address B. W., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a first-class single man; is a first-class groom and good driver; will be found civil and obliging; can milk if required; has the best of reference; does not smoke or drink. Address M. D., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED GERMAN man, of family, a situation as coachman; understands his business; best reference. Address E. H., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; best City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN THAT CAN be well recommended, a situation as coachman in City or country. Call at No. 136 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass gardener, (an Englishman, married, no family,) who thoroughly understands the culture and management of grapes, plants and vegetable gardening, laying out grounds, &c.; is a good propagator; has lived with his last employer three years, who will cheerfully testify to his ability and honesty. Address W. H., seed store, No. 5 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable men as porters or to drive an express or business wagon; can write a good hand; are not afraid of work; are willing to make themselves generally useful; good City reference. Call or address for three days, JOHN LAGY, Washington-av., between Georgia and Wyckoff sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable married man, no incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class City driver; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address No. 382 Broadway, harness-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young German, (speaks good English,) a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference; can assist at gardening. Address A. X., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a respectable Protestant married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended; willing and obliging. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 21 Lexington-av., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, with eighteen years' City reference from his last employer; leaving on account of parting with his horses; is sober, willing and honest; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, at No. 53 East 41st-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class man as coachman and groom; nine years' experience in the business; has first-class City and country reference; no objection to the country. Call or address G. B., B. Wright's harness-store, No. 211 4th-av., between 22d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable single young man, a Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has six years' first-class City references. Address A. M. W., Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, married, with small incumbrance, and who can give good City references, a situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; country preferred. Address R. G., Box No. 211 Times Office, or No. 246 West 39th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class single man, temperate, reliable and thoroughly conversant with his business; an excellent groom and careful, good driver; first-class City reference. Call or address W. D., private stable, No. 126 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom; well understands the business in all its branches; has first-class references for City and country; will be found correct in every respect. Address H. L., Box No. 124 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man (married) as coachman; understands his business perfectly; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at his present employer's, No. 5 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in every necessary way; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Address WAITER, No. 211 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, industrious married man; no incumbrance; can milk; understands the management of a gentleman's place; first-class reference. Address H., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 167 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in the country, and country only, as coachman and groom, and to assist in gardening; has four years' reference from last place. Address G., Box No. 119 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant coachman, who fully understands his business; is not afraid of work; willing to go to the country if required; City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who thoroughly understands the business in all the branches; has the best of reference of several years' standing from last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 133 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; has two years' reference from his last employer; has no objections to the country. Call on or address ALEX. H. DUNCOMB, No. 7 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in City or country; understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Address E., Box No. 227 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; is willing to be generally useful; best City reference. Address O. M., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man who can produce the very best of reference. Call on or address Mr. BENJAMIN LODER, No. 19 Cedar-st., with whom he has lived for the last five years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will be found sober and obliging, and make himself useful; has good reference from his last place. Address M. O., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good City references. Address J., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCHman, married, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and groom; best of City references. Call or address McKENZIE, No. 1,276 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable single man; understands both well; good reference. Address F., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN as waiter, porter or gardener, or as general worker on a gentleman's country residence. Address H. L., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; one who understands his business and can come well recommended from his last place. Address W. H. R., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as assistant gardener and groom; three years' experience. Address J. K., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family; can bring best of City references from last employer. Call for three days at No. 300 Broadway, in basement. Ask for DENNIS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife of no family, a private residence to take care of for the Summer. Call or address No. 323 East 35th-st.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS FOR LIFE INSURANCE wanted for New-York City and Brooklyn. Apply daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M. (except Saturdays) to the International Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 177 Broadway.

CLERK WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of a department in a manufacturing business; must write a good hand, be a good salesman and thoroughly competent. Address with reference Box No. 1,470 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BANKING-HOUSE. One who lives with his parents and can bring unexceptionable references may address Box No. 139 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A Protestant first-class cook; City reference required. Apply for two mornings, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock, at No. 245 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; must have the best of City references. Call at No. 12 East 34th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A COMPEtent managing clerk. Address LAW, Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—BY THE MONTH, A SEAMstress who understands dress-making. Apply after 10 o'clock at No. 270 5th-av.

EXPRESSES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The New-York and Boston Express respectfully informs its patrons and the shipping public, that on and after MONDAY, May 2, 1870, they will extend their lines to Red Bank, Long Branch, Toms River, and all points on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad.

Experienced and reliable agents and messengers have been appointed to look after the interests of customers.

Money, valuable packages and express matter of all kinds promptly and safely forwarded to destination.

Especial care will be given to collection of bills, drafts and notes.

NEW-YORK OFFICES:

No. 59 Park-place.
No. 589 Broadway, corner Spring-st.
No. 907 Broadway, corner 21st-st.
Pier No. 28 North River.

G. A. FULLER, General Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP.

Including glass cases, tables, shelving, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, desks, window-shades, &c. Apply at once. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1870.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES recognize that between the 1st of May and the 1st of October, on Saturdays, the office hours be considered as ending at 2½ P. M.

J. D. Jones, President Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
Ellwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
J. P. Paulison, President Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
Wm. Leconey, Vice-President Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
T. B. Bleecker, Jr., Vice-Pres. New-York Mut'l Ins. Co.
Danl. D. Smith, President Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.
John S. Tappan, Vice-President Union Mutual Ins. Co.
Robinson & Cox, Attorneys United States Lloyds.
John A. Parker, President Great Western Ins. Co.
Lawson & Walker, Attorneys California Ins. Union.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—FOUR ELEGANTLY furnished rooms on second floor, in a new high-stoop brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs.; no better location; only one party of three adults taken, which will include family of five persons including owner of house and wife; everything first-class; unexceptionable reference required and given. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 124 Times Office.

A LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED second-story front room, replete with modern conveniences, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring superior accommodations; family private; reference required. Address EAST 27TH-ST., Box No. 129 Times Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they desire, will let a few pleasantly-furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Call at No. 23 West 9th-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—THREE minutes' walk from ferries, in first-class house, a handsomely-furnished front room on second floor, with or without board, for single gentlemen. Address A. Z., Jersey City Post-office.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 117, HALF block east of Union-square, to let, without board; nicely-furnished rooms; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST., SECOND floor, front room; suitable for gentleman or a gentleman and wife, with or without board. Location desirable.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor to rent to gentlemen, without board; family private; references required. Apply to No. 146 West 21st-st.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS WITH BATH AND gas to lady and husband, or furnished to single gentlemen, in a first-class location. Inquire at No. 57 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 7 EAST 15TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms on second floor to let, with or without board; private table if desired; also, rooms on third and fourth floors; references.

NO. 373 4TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—Two bright, cheerful rooms; connecting or separately; with board; modern conveniences; small private family offering home comforts; references.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NO. 137, NEAR BROADWAY.—Board with or without private table for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; references required.

NO. 40 EAST 30TH-ST., SECOND floor from Union League Club-house—A suit of handsomely-furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—SECOND floor front room, suitable for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable; references required.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS may be had immediately in 34th-st., near 5th-av., with private table only, for the season or year. Address PRIVATE, No. 44 West 33d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET, with board, a third floor; references exchanged. No. 44 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 397—A SUITE OF rooms; also a single room to let, with or without private table, at Summer prices. References required.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN—IN A PRIvate family; good neighborhood; terms moderate. Apply at No. 335 West 19th-st.

A NICE SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET—With or without private table, at No. 379 4th-av.; house adjoining Calvary Church.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—NO. 134 WEST, near Broadway. Pleasant rooms, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen.

FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVES, ON second floor, to let, with board. Apply at No. 168 East 34th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND SUPErior accommodations can be had at Morristown, N. J., for about three months, from the 21st of June, by a few families or small parties wishing to be together; good air, pure soft water, spacious and well-shaded grounds; new building, with modern improvements; gas, bath rooms, hot and cold water, &c.; no mosquitoes, make the place very attractive; best of reference given. Address Post-office Box No. 145 Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. R., Esopus, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

In compliance with the wishes of many families, the hotel will open this season on the 10th of May. Terms reasonable, and in harmony with the downward tendency of values. Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

STORM-KING HOUSE, CORNWALL LANDING, N. Y.

THROOP & FRAZEE, Proprietors.

Fine accommodations for City boarders; magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, pure health-giving air; the house has been remodeled throughout, and is provided with all the essentials to comfort, and boarders will be accommodated by the week or month.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.

At the foot of Mt. Equinox, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 200 miles north of New-York, and 30 miles south of Rutland, will open June 1. Address by mail or telegraph. F. H. ORVIS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with seventeen grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite hotel, having been entirely renovated and thoroughly refitted, with accommodations equal to those of any first-class Summer house in the country, will be opened on the 1st of May, under a new management. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please apply on the premises. PAUL & KING, Managers.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE.—Mr. FISH, having disposed of his hotel in the City, will open the above house on the 1st day of June, and remain open late. Families wishing to secure rooms for the season can make favorable terms. Apply to or address W. L. FISH, Clifford House, No. 1,248 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE CLARENDON Hotel, Saratoga Springs, will be opened for the reception of guests June 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please address CHAS. E. LELAND, Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs, or Delavan House, Albany.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE MOUNT SAVAGE IRON COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 22 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty thousand one hundred and thirty dollars, with interest from the 7th day of January, 1870, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 3, 1870.

ALEXANDER & THROOP, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of March, 1870.

ALEXANDER & THROOP, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. BRADFORD and JOHN E. COWLES, plaintiffs, against CHARLES SLAGER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 150 Fulton-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and 18-100 dollars, with interest on four hundred and fifty and 60-100 dollars from January 28, 1870, and on four hundred and fifty and 60-100 dollars, from the 28th day of February, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1870.

IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 30th day of March, 1870.

IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—JOSEPH H. G. McGLONE, plaintiff, against JAMES GOODWIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of April, 1870, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction on the 18th day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Benj. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, the following-described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the south-easterly corner of Rivington and Willett streets, with the buildings thereon erected, commencing at a point on the southerly side of Rivington-street, formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said street with the easterly side of Willett-street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of said Rivington-street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Willett-street seventy feet, thence westerly and parallel with Rivington-street twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and along the easterly side of said Willett-street seventy feet to the point or place of beginning.—New-York, April 26, 1870.

L. S. CHATFIELD, Referee.

STEPHEN J. COLAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 486 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MAY 6, for the third time in six years, Sheridan Knowles' comedy, THE LOVE CHASE.

Characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Chas. Wyndham, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. J. Curran, Mr. Quigley, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Leah, Miss Rowe, Miss Fowler.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, MAY 7, for the fourth time this season, Buckstone's comedy, MARRIED LIFE.

SATURDAY MATINEE, MAY 7, AT 1½ P. M.

Sheridan's comedy, twenty-fourth time this season, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

On MONDAY EVENING, May 9, will be presented for the first time in this country Capt. Leicester Vernon's military drama, THE LANCERS, produced with NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW APPOINTMENTS, NEW UNIFORMS, and a cast of UNUSUAL STRENGTH.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, MATINEE AT 1½ P. M. SHERIDAN'S COMEDY, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Chas. Wyndham, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. C. Marlowe, Mr. Chas. Rockwell, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Field, Mr. B. W. Holland, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. A. Matthison, Mr. J. Curran, Mr. Peck, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss E. Mestayer, Mrs. J. Sefton, Mrs. Laura Phillips, Misses Fowler, Clayton, Day, Rowe and Leah.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIRD WEEK.

LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES of MR. JOHN S. CLARKE, in the Comedy of A WIDOW HUNT, and the Comic Drama of TOODLES.

LAST DE BOOTS AND TOODLES MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½.

SATURDAY EVENING, Twenty-first and last time, MR. CLARKE as MAJOR DE BOOTS and TOODLES.

ON MONDAY, MAY 9, MR. CLARKE will appear as ROBERT TYKE, in Morton's fine old Comedy of THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.

Also, on the same evening, in a NEW COMEDY, in two acts, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled AMONG THE BREAKERS.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the box-office of the theater, or at its branch ticket office at the music-store of O. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATER. FECHTER.

LAST EVENING OF DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 6, AT 8.

Mr. Chas. Fechter in his unrivaled role of Don Cæsar. Miss Leclercq in her charming character of Maritana, and the great star company in the cast.

GRAND FECHTER MATINEE AND POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE OF DON CÆSAR, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) May 7, at 1:30 P. M.

MONDAY, May 9, by general request, RUY BLAS.

Seats at the box-office, Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEE, MAY 7.

First appearance in this Hall of the following distinguished artists:

Mme. DE LUSSAN, Soprano.
Mr. H. R. ROMEYN, Tenor.
Signor J. BUITRAGO, Violinist.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist.
Mr. A. L. MORA, Conductor.

Admission, 25 cents. Concert at 2.

GRAND BAZAAR.

A COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT AND HOP will be given to the THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., by the Executive Committee of the SHELTERING ARMS BAZAAR, ON THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19, At the Armory, corner Broadway and 36th-st. Particulars will be given shortly.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

23d-st. and 4th-av.

Triumphant success and last appearance of the eminent elocutionist Mr. WILLIAM MASON EVANS. THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 6, 1870. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; at Pattison's.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The forty-fifth annual exhibition of pictures and sculptures is now open, day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF the Five Points House of Industry will be held in Steinway Hall on MONDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. PAXTON, Messrs. J. W. GERARD and J. H. CHOATE will make addresses. The children will sing their choicest songs. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door; or complimentary tickets may be obtained by friends of the House at No. 155 Worth-st. WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the institution will be held at their rooms, No. 542 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, May 9, at 1 P. M. Polls open at 3 P. M. and close at 4 P. M. precisely.

CHARLES BERNARD, Secretary.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL concert, in aid of the New-York Central Dispensary, to be given at Steinway Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $1. Reserved seats $1 extra. Conducted by Dr. Wm. Berge.

LECTURES

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—The closing lecture of the course will be delivered on SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 8 P. M., in the great Hall, by Dr. J. C. VANDERWEYDE, formerly Professor of Physical Science in the Cooper Union, on *The Relation Between Sight and Sound*—illustrated by numerous novel experiments. Admission free. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE CORPORATORS AND DIRECTORS of the Industrial Exhibition Company are hereby notified to meet at No. 43 Wall-st., at 1 P. M. on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, for the purpose of organization, adoption of by-laws and election of officers.

D. J. VAN WINKLE, WM. HENDERSON, R. J. TODD, E. McMURDY, THEO. F. HAY.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I. J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NORWALK, CONN. C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 11.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

COUNTRY HOME FOR CHILDREN.—Persons wishing to secure a pleasant Summer residence for children, from 3 to 10 years of age, may hear of a desirable one by referring to

Rev. John Greenwood, New-Milford, Conn.
Prof. Noah Porter, New-Haven, Conn.
Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway, N. Y.
John J. Hinchman, No. 280 Broadway, N. Y.

School exercises, opportunities for gardening, and the usual recreations of the country are proposed.

PARENTS GOING ABROAD OR WHO have delicate children, unfit to enter ordinary schools, can send them to a lady having an elegant house and grounds, in the healthiest region of the State, where cholera, scarlet and other epidemics are unknown; best instruction and affectionate motherly care given. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 128 Times Office.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL.—A SELECT family boarding-school, in the beautiful village of Sharon, Conn., for boys from 7 to 14 years of age. Session begins May 4. CHAS. E. SHEARS, M. A., M. D., Principal and Proprietor.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY, FERGUSONVILLE, N. Y.—The Summer term opens May 12. For circulars apply at Howe & Ferry's bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, or to the Academy. T. R. OLIVER, Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. C. A. ROSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $5, $12, $25 up to $200. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. KEARNY'S Marble Works, No. 382 East 41st-st., near 2d-av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 124 and 126 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 229 West 23d-st., marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship, cheapest in the City.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, JR.....Proprietor

THIRTEENTH WEEK of the great spectacular production, the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

Engagement of the great Imperial Abdul Medjhid SPANISH BALLET TROUPE, from Her Majesty's Royal Italian Opera, London, and the principal theaters in Spain, Turkey and Egypt. New grand ballet divertisement, MAJAS Y TORREROS, introducing an entire new combination in conjunction with the old favorites.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box-office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER

GREAT ATTRACTION.

LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE, IN DRAMA AND BURLESQUE.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT of Mr. NEIL WARNER.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 5, will be presented an entirely new and original Drama, in three acts, written expressly for Miss Thompson by Alex. Dumas, pere, entitled MOSQUITO.

OLIVA, MOSQUITO, } ....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON

MUSIC ARRANGED by Mr. M. CONNOLLY.

The evening's entertainment will conclude with H. J. Byron's amusing Burlesque of LA SONNAMBULA.

Amina (a village beauty)...Mr. HARRY BECKETT

Saturday next, first Mosquito Matinee.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR TRAVESTIE OF MACBETH,

with all its new scenery, costumes and appointments.

MACBETH (Thane of Chowder) MR. GEO. L. FOX.

LAST NIGHTS OF LOCK'S ORIGINAL MUSIC, embracing all that quaint and characteristic WITCHES' CHORUSES.

LAST MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

NOTICE.—Seats can be secured for the last nights and also for the FINAL MATINEE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TWELFTH WEEK OF DALY'S FAMOUS PARISIAN COMEDY FROU FROU!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1.

Seats secured twelve days in advance.

MONDAY, May 9, benefit of Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

The new Paris Comedy, FERNANDE, in hand.

TAMMANY.

THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.

TEN, TEN, TEN, TEN NEW STARS

added to the present Star Troupe. Miss Jennie Engle, Yankee Locke, Chas. Howard, Harry Bloodgood, Mlle. Augusta, Mlle. Bertha, Sallie Maddox, Rose Leslie, Fannie Lucille, Lillie Whiting and Mlle. Ernst.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

MONDAY NEXT, Twelve new Artists appear.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's,

BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING | A new burlesque, FRA DIAVOLO, and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

BOWERY THEATER.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BLANCHARD.

SHELAH, THE COLLEEN BAWN, Nellie Howard, Master Smith, Hugh Haggerty. GOLD HUNTERS. HANDSOME JACK.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.

Immense success of ROLLIN HOWARD, the great Burlesque artist.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

MONDAY, May 9, first appearance in three months of D. S. WAMBOLD, the great Balladist.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, SENATOR REVELS, OF MISSISSIPPI, Will deliver an Address. SUBJECT: "THE TENDENCY OF OUR AGE."

PRICE OF TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

The sale of reserved seats will commence at the box-office of the Cooper Institute on Monday, May 9, at 9 A. M.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SIXTH CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING AT 8. GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY AT 2½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS ANNA MEHLIG.

ARION SOCIETY, CHORUS OF LADIES.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.

HERR CARL BERGMANN, CONDUCTOR.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

To facilitate access to the Academy a door on 14th-st. will be opened this afternoon.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY.

No. 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st. The most interesting place in New-York. Open daily, 10 to 5; the Pneumatic Tunnel under Broadway; the elegant Railway Station, 120 feet long, built entirely underground; the new steam machinery; the Aeolor or Blowing Engine, 21½ feet high; the great tunneling machine by which the Broadway Tunnel is bored. Admission, 25 cents.

NOTICE TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.—Brooklyn Hall to lease for a term of years; the principal room is 120 feet by 62 feet and 36 feet high, and side rooms half as large; would make a splendid theatre. Apply to E. BACCHI, No. 257 Fulton-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

REMOVAL.—PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—RAVEN & BACON, No. 644 Broadway, New-York.—On or about May 14 we will remove our piano ware-rooms to our manufactory, Nos. 13 and 15 Baxter-st., near Grand-st., where we will devote our attention more especially to our wholesale trade. Prior to our removal, we offer our stock of elegant pianos at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers desiring a first-class piano at the closest price will do well to examine our assortment before buying.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LODER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt, and other persons interested, that on the 27th day of April, 1870, a petition was duly filed in said Court by Richard Warren, assignee of said bankrupt, for leave to compound and settle a debt due said bankrupt's estate by W. N. Bell, of Richmond, Virginia, of five hundred and sixty-three dollars, by accepting fifteen per centum; that on the same day an order was made, directing that a hearing of the matter stated in said petition be had before James F. Dwight, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 17th day of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place all creditors and other persons in interest are required to appear, and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition authorizing said Richard Warren, assignee, to compound and settle the debt specified in said petition in the manner therein set forth, &c.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk of said District Court.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for assignee, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD BERNHARD and ISRAEL KAHN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Bernhard Bernhard and Israel Kahn, of the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER P. LONG and ALBERT P. COREY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Walter P. Long and Albert P. Corey, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 229 (two hundred and twenty-nine) Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 2,701.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADONIJAH D. FORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Adonijah D. Ford, of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of April, 1870.

ap15-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

THE FENIANS.

Movements of the [illegible] Men [illegible]—33,000 Men to [illegible] the Expedition.

There is every reason to believe that the Fenians, to use their own expression, mean business this time. The utmost activity prevails among the officials of all grades here and elsewhere, although quiet seems to reign in and around head-quarters. Men are being dispatched daily to different points to facilitate the concentration of the "I. R. A.," which, it is said, already numbers [illegible] men, well disciplined, and fully provided for a long campaign. On Wednesday Gen. J. J. [illegible] left this City on business for the cause. It is rumored that he has gone to the place of rendezvous. Gen. O'Neill says that he will not lack means to aid him in the coming war, as he daily receives liberal contributions of money from all parts of the Union. Yesterday one gentleman alone placed $10,000 at his disposal for the good of the cause. Men are only too willing to join in any expedition against England, so that, numerically speaking, his army is strong. In reference to the statements made in dispatches from Washington to the Press, that the 10th of May had been set down as the time for the grand movement, the General says that here, as in all other Fenian matters, the information is incorrect. None but he and his trusted Lieutenant know the moment of action. Clerks and officers are working hard at head-quarters preparing and copying documents containing instructions for the many Circles of the Brotherhood. Rumors of all kinds are in circulation with regard to the projected expedition, but none are authentic, because fabricated by newsmongers.

Rights of Children—Lecture by Mrs. Celia Burleigh.

Under the auspices of the Sorosis Club, Mrs. Burleigh, of Brooklyn, lectured before a fair audience at Association Hall last evening. After some organ music Mrs. C. D. Wilbour introduced the lady, whom her friends have styled the "Wendell Phillips among women." Mrs. Burleigh spoke in a quiet, pleasant manner, and was listened to attentively throughout. She thought the general principle acted on in the world was that children had no rights which we were bound to respect. Yet the question of children's rights lay at the basis of all social reform. The first right the child had was to be "well-born." Also to be born in a well-regulated and peaceful atmosphere. Quiet and care were essential to the child's life—cigar-smoking fathers and gin-drinking nurses should be avoided, and a great deal of judicious "letting alone" was necessary. Again, the child should be taught obedience, and should find itself everywhere sustained and directed by the parent. Were Herbert Spencer's theory carried out, no child could reach maturity. The child had a right to employment and the free use of its faculties. "The beautiful temple of a child's soul should not be allowed to be possessed by fiends." Then, also, independence of thought and action should be stimulated; the child's right of property respected. The use of money should be taught at an early age. This could only be done by giving control of money to the youngster. The differences in the education of boys and girls was wrong. Girls should be taught to use the jack-knife, the hammer and the saw; to teach the boy how to take entire charge of his room would not lessen his chances of an honorable manhood. Hardly anything was more essential to the proper management of the child than the kindly-ignoring eye which does not see too much. Explanations should be freely made in response to the child's questions. The child had a right to have opinions and to state them. Then, the rights of the sensibilities should be respected. The child should be permitted "sovereignty of his person and freedom from invasion," which right precluded unwarrantable and indiscriminate "kissing." In the naming of the child his individuality should be respected, and no musty names of moldering ancestors should be tacked on to him. The ass in his own skin was good enough. The child had a right to companionship; the parent had the right of counselor, not of autocrat. We interpreted too literally the term "my child," and perverted mere guardianship into an ownership. The duties of a parent to a child were too often forgotten. The speaker gave some instances of precocious children and their startling questions and answers, and feelingly alluded to the good influences which children brought to bear on the parents' lives.

Opening of the New Church of the Holy Trinity.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, the corner-stone of which was laid a year ago, was opened yesterday afternoon with appropriate exercises. The church was crowded by a large and fashionable congregation, who assisted earnestly in the devotions, which consisted in the singing of the Doxology and of selected hymns. The Rector, Rev. Wilson N. McVickar, delivered the opening address, after which Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Dr. Dyer, Dr. Cotton Smith, Dr. Ray and Dr. Draper made short addresses.

The new church, which stands on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, is built of freestone in the Romanesque style. It cost $85,000 in building. The organ was bought for $10,000, and is 100 by 110 feet. The nave of the church is 102 by 26 feet, the aisles 92 by 15. The interior is embellished with open timber-work of a very elaborate description, and polychrome decorations. The windows are of stained glass, the chancel windows containing representations of the Holy Trinity. The church is not altogether finished, but is fit for use, and will, when completed, be one of the handsomest in the City. The campanile tower is one-third built. The Building Committee consists of Messrs. W. Brady, J. H. Bates, R. G. Rolston, and G. W. Debevoise. The church seats 1,000 persons, and by using the lecture-room adjoining, can accommodate 500 more.

Sale of the Avery Collection of Pictures.

The last picture sale of the season took place at the Somerville Art Gallery last evening. The attendance was unusually large. The principal pictures sold as follows: "Skating," by Winner, $100; "Dancing Jack," by Aufray, $140; "White Mountains," by Gifford, $100; "Harvesting," by Bristol, $120; "Scene in Italy," by E. L. Henry, $100; "The Lesson," by Caille, $157; "Autumn," by Casilear, $150; "October," by Boughton, $95; "The Necklace," by Alboy—Rebouet, $235; "The Housatonic," by James M. Hart, $260; "Berkshire Hills," by Durand, $210; "Twilight," by George Inness, $465; "A Winter Day," by Boughton, $400; "Indian Summer," by the same artist, $400; "Charcarna Peak," by S. R. Gifford, $375; "Objects of Art," by Rosezewski, $510; "Fountain in Pompeii," by Coomans, $605; "Reading to Dolly," by S. J. Guy, $410; "Deserted Well," by Kensett, $510; "Old Homestead," by McEntee, $315; "View on the Wadsworth Estate," by Casilear, $900; "Summer Time," by Ver Heyden, $650; "The Old Dutch Church," by E. L. Henry, $800; "An Idyl," by Girard, $130. The remainder of the catalogue also sold at good prices.

Republican General Committee.

The Republican General Committee met last evening, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, Hon. John Cochrane in the chair. A resolution was passed directing the Special Committee on the renting of a hall, to look at and rent the hall corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. E. Delafield Smith proposed to appoint a committee to take into consideration the expediency of calling upon the members of the party in this City, to contribute to the building of a large hall for the use of the party, to be known as "Republican Hall," the funds to be raised on the joint stock principle, or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable. The proposition was unanimously accepted and the committee appointed. A motion to hold a ratification was lost, on the ground of its expensiveness, after which the meeting adjourned.

Tammany Hall General Committee.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening at the Wigwam, in Fourteenth-street. William M. Tweed presided, and Speaker Hitchman, of the Assembly, acted as Secretary. The attendance of Democrats, from the more respectable to the rough-and-ready grades, was very large. Nearly all the prominent leaders of the Tammany Hall Democracy were present, including Senators Norton and Creamer, late of the Young Democracy; Controller Connolly, Mayor Hall, City Chamberlain Bradley, Judges Cardozo and Barnard and Alderman Coman. The business of the meeting consisted in appointing, without opposition or comment, Saturday evening next for the Tammany Primaries to elect delegates to a County Convention and to the Assistant Aldermanic Conventions. The County Convention will meet at Tammany Hall on Monday next, to nominate candidates for the offices of Judges of the Common Pleas, Justices of the Marine Court and fifteen Aldermen. The Assistant Aldermanic Convention will meet on Tuesday evening next.

Transfer of Police Captains.

It has been generally believed, since the reorganization of the Police Department under the new charter, that there would be a general redistribution of the force. Yesterday the Board of Police held a meeting, at which the first of the expected changes were made in the transfers of the following Captains: Charles McDonnell from the Twenty-eighth Precinct to the Twenty-first; James Garland from the Twenty-first to the Ninth; George Washburn from the Ninth to the Twenty-eighth; John J. Ward from the Thirtieth to the Tenth, and Thaddeus C. Davis from the Tenth to the Thirtieth. No action was taken as to the retirement of any of the Captains or Sergeants, under the authority given in the authority given in the Tax Levy, and it is generally believed that nothing will be done in the matter until next month.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Judge Nelson sat in the United States Circuit Court for this District, yesterday, for the purpose of hearing arguments in the case of Fisk, Gould et al. against the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The case, it will be remembered, originally came before Judge Barnard, in the State Supreme Court, but application was subsequently made to have it transferred to the Federal Court. Judge Blatchford afterward decided that the filing of the application and papers with the Clerk of the Federal Court removed the case de facto from the State Court, without further argument or order, but Judge Barnard dissented from this opinion, holding that the case still remained before him. In order to avoid a conflict of jurisdiction between the two Courts, counsel on both sides agreed to submit the whole matter to Judge Nelson. The arguments in the case will be continued today.

The Judges of the Superior Court have recently leaned to the practice that orders of civil arrest are within the discretion of the Judge to whom the application is made; and, if the circumstances do not otherwise demand it, an order will not be granted on mere technical compliance with the statute. This has long been the practice of the Court of Common Pleas. In the Supreme Court, as a rule, it has been regarded as sufficient to present facts bringing the case within the terms of the statute, so that the issuing of the order has come to be regarded as an absolute right, if the requirements of the statute be complied with. The new practice, while it may diminish the income of the Sheriff and the keeper of Ludlow-street Jail, will materially enhance the liberties of the citizen.

It has been recommended by the Committee appointed by the Preachers' Meeting to arrange for the services of the fast appointed by the New-York and New-York East Conferences, Friday, May 13, that the services be prayer-meetings at 8 P. M., and sermons or addresses at 7½ P. M.; that in New-York City, on the west side, all below Fourteenth-street, meet at the Bedford-street Church; above, at Thirty-fourth-street; on the east side, at Twenty-seventh-street and Allen-street; in Brooklyn, at Pacific, Hanson-place, De Kalb-avenue and South Second-street; and that the pastors of these several churches make arrangements for the services.

A largely-attended meeting of the friends of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes was held last evening at Irving Hall, Dr. M. Blumenthal presided. Prof. F. A. Rising, Principal of the Institution, located at No. 330 East Fourteenth-street, with classes of deaf mutes, demonstrated satisfactorily that such pupils can be taught to articulate, and hence to speak the English language correctly without the aid of signs. The meeting was addressed by James W. Jerard, Esq., Judge Cardozo, Dr. Krackawizer, Rev. Dr. Isaacs, and others.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health, held this week, to consider a communication from the Sanitary Inspector in regard to the forcible removal of persons suffering from small-pox to the Small-pox Hospital, it appeared that the Inspector was resisted in his first efforts to remove persons sick of this disease, and having exhausted persuasion, he desired instructions to resort to more forcible measures. What action the Board took we do not know, but great discretion should undoubtedly be exercised in the removal of sick people from their houses to hospital. In many cases the sick may be so isolated and quarantined at home that no public danger is incurred; and again, the mere transportation of contagious diseases is often liable to scatter the germs more widely.

Last evening the Eleventh Assembly District (colored) Republican Association met in the hall, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway. Their object in holding these meetings is to prepare for the approaching election. The district was very largely represented, and the meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. David Harris. Speeches were made by Messrs. Conover, Bishop, Judge Pithian and Hon. E. Delafield Smith, on the action which our colored voters should take at the coming election. Resolutions were unanimously adopted that any colored man caught voting the Democratic ticket should be branded and looked upon as an enemy to himself and a traitor to his country.

The following gentlemen were on Wednesday elected trustees of the American Bank-note Company: John E. Gavit, Nesiah Wright, J. Dorsey Ball, A. G. Goodall, Tracy R. Edson, C. L. Vanzandt, W. M. Smillie, Geo. H. Stayner, Theo. H. Freeland. At a subsequent meeting of the trustees John E. Gavit, Esq., was elected President, and Messrs. C. L. Vanzandt and A. G. Goodall were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. Theodore H. Freeland was appointed Secretary, and Mr. Nesiah Wright, Treasurer.

Coroner Rollins held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Miss Charlotte L. Chester, who died at the Cosmopolitan Hotel under somewhat mysterious circumstances. It appears that the man who brought the deceased to the hotel was the night watchman in the employ of the Boston Steamer Company. The deceased had lived, off and on, in this City for nearly two years. The post-mortem examination resulted in the discovery that death had been caused by disease of the liver and kidneys, and a verdict to that effect was accordingly rendered. The mother of the deceased arrived in the City yesterday, and returned by the night boat to Boston with the remains.

Yesterday 350 young girls, arrayed in white, and 286 youths in black, received the first communion in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Barclay-street, at the hands of Rev. Father O'Farrell, assisted by several priests. The sight was an impressive one, and was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The children, after the ceremony, partook of a substantial meal prepared for them in the basement of the church.

The windows of the New Court-house were cottoned during the Winter, and still so remain. The air of the Court-rooms is, in consequence, abominable, especially in the Superior and Common Pleas Court rooms. The janitor will commit no crime by uncottoning the windows, and opening them early in the morning during the coming season.

Caroline Hallock and Louisa Tindell, of No. 87 Sullivan-street, were arrested yesterday by Policemen Post and Beach, of the Eighth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen $62 from Mary Bush, of No. 108 Wooster street, by means of force. They were held in $1,000 each by Justice Koch.

A sailor named John D. Currie was arraigned before Judge Bedford, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on an indictment charging him with having committed an indecent assault on Emma Tomia Currie, his daughter, aged thirteen years. The testimony was voluminous, but was unfit for publication. The jury disagreed, and the accused was remanded.

Rev. Dr. Kip, after a pastorate of nearly thirty-four years, has been, at his own request, relieved from the charge of the First Reformed Dutch Church in Fishkill, and preached his farewell sermon on the 1st inst.

A fire occurred yesterday on the third floor of No. 25 Franklin-street, occupied by Jas. Athwell, Jr., cords and twine. Loss, $2,000. The second floor is occupied by Chas. Hess, ladies' under-garments; $3,000 loss. First floor by Empire Paper Collar Company; loss, $1,000. Building owned by J. Tarlar; damage, $1,000.

Mary Ann McMahon, aged 18, teacher in Primary School No. 29, in Nineteenth-street, fell down stairs yesterday, and sustained such severe injuries as caused her death. The remains were taken to the residence of her parents No. 537 East Twelfth-street.

An unknown miscreant yesterday attempted to set fire to the unoccupied building No. 211 Fifth-street, owned by the Beethoven Maennerchor Society, by placing some paper under the stairway and setting fire to it. The flames were extinguished by the Police.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the stable of Coles Morris, in the rear of No. 64 Fifth-avenue, having an entrance on Thirteenth-street, by which a damage of $1,500 was done to the building and contents, but it was covered by a policy in the National Equitable Insurance Company.

The Mozart Hall General Committee met at Masonic Hall last evening, Mr. John McCool presided. A Committee was appointed to nominate a list of candidates for the approaching election. Primary elections were also ordered for next Monday evening.

Henry Brenner, of No. 157 Elizabeth-street, fell down a hatchway at No. 59 Liberty-street, yesterday, and was severely injured.

Augustus Lucke, aged fifty, a vagrant, was found dead in the cellar of No. 121 East Broadway, where he was in the habit of sleeping.

Mr. Goltz, aged sixty, and a German, leaped from a fourth-story window, yesterday, at his residence, No. 160 Third-avenue, and was found dead in the yard. Deceased had been laboring under an attack of delirium tremens.

The German Democratic General Committee of this City met at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 158 and 160 Third-avenue, last evening, and resolved to recommend to the Tammany Hall organization the nomination of the following candidates for the forthcoming charter election: For Judge of the Marine Court, Philip J. Joachimsen; for Aldermen, Edward Schlichting, Henry Woltmann, Gerson N. Hermann, Nicholas Müller.

The Cuban League met at the Spingler House last evening, Gen. M. T. McMahon presiding, for the purpose of taking measures to increase the strength and efficiency of the organization. Among the members present were Gens. C. K. Graham, J. Hayes, Gordon Granger, H. C. Lockwood; Cols. Marcias, Ethan Allen and others. Gen. Lockwood was elected Secretary pro tem. It was also resolved to appoint a Committee of twenty to transact the business of the League, subject to the confirmation of the general body. La Estrella de Cuba was announced as the regular organ of the League.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Institute was held at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, last evening, Gen. Wm. Hall presiding. The Finance Committee's report for the three months ending April 30, was read, which showed the following figures: Total receipts, $6,777 99; total expenditures, $5,071 58; balance in the Treasury, $1,206 41. Hon. D. S. Gregory made a few remarks about an international exhibition to be held in 1876, and then the meeting adjourned.

The monthly meeting of the New-York City Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in the reading-room of the St. Denis Hotel, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Miss Bayne, a young lady from Dayton, Ohio, will address the meeting.

A fire occurred at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of No. 33 Avenue A, occupied by D. A. Abbe as a leather and finding store, by which a damage of $2,000 was done to stock, which is partially covered by a policy for $2,500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. Joseph Forster, occupant of the first floor, had his stock of shoes damaged, but is fully insured in the Manhattan and Germania.

Delia Lambert was arraigned before Justice Hogan yesterday for stealing $850 from Thomas Stapleton, of No. 135 West Twenty-fourth-street, on Wednesday evening. The complainant stated that Delia hugged him affectionately, and soon after her departure he missed the money. Although the woman denied all knowledge of the money, she was remanded for trial.

Proposals are invited to supply iron-work for the new Post-office building. The public will be glad of this evidence of an intent to push on the work, and that everybody who wishes can have a chance to furnish.

John Wilson was held to answer by Justice Ledwith at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a pair of boots from Wm. McLean, of No. 118 Division-street.

Commissioner John A. Shields was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court for this district by Associate Justice Nelson, yesterday, on motion of Mr. E. W. Stoughton. The oath was administered by Mr. Kenneth G. White, Clerk of the Court.

Two sailors named William Evans and Eugene Brennan were held for examination by Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on complaint of James H. Spencer, master of the ship *Ireland*. They were charged with having mutinied on the 3d inst., during a voyage of the vessel from Baltimore to this port.

George A. Ostram yesterday fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, No. 436 Third-avenue, and had his arm broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The extradition case in which Thomas H. Johnson is charged with having killed E. Raving at the mast-head on board of the English ship *Morning Light*, when at sea, was not heard before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, in consequence of a mistake, on account of which the prisoner was not brought from the County Jail.

The examination in the case of Ignatz Illfowsky, charged with subornation of perjury, was adjourned by Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, until Tuesday, owing to the absence of counsel.

BROOKLYN.

An entry was made yesterday morning by burglars into the shoe-store of Mr. Edwards, at the corner of Fulton and Main streets. About $600 worth of goods were taken away.

Yesterday morning at 8:20, a fire, originating from a stovepipe, occurred in a two-story frame cottage on Leonard-street, near Court, occupied by Phillip Kessler. Estimated damage $600.

Matthew Connolly and Michael Driscoll, tried at the Court of Sessions for manslaughter, were acquitted by the verdict of the jury yesterday.

LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Commissioners of Excise for the town of Southold, have resolved to grant no license whatever, to sell strong and spirituous liquor and wines in that town. Southold is one of the most important towns in Suffolk County. Greenport is within the boundaries of the town.

Rev. Dr. Oliver has accepted a call to labor with the Church of the Holy Trinity, Greenport.

The adjourned meeting of the Long Island Presbytery convened at Greenport last Tuesday, Rev. Wm. Guthrie Barnes, Moderator. The trial exercises of Mr. Gleason, a candidate for licensure were read by him, after which he preached a sermon from Acts i., 28. Mr. Gleason has been a prominent lawyer and politician in Suffolk County for a number of years, and is favorably known throughout the State. He leaves for his new field (Connecticut) next week.

The new time-table on the Long Island Railroad takes effect next Monday, when trains will run regularly to Sag Harbor.

NEW-JERSEY.

A large meeting of the commuters on the Morris and Essex Railroad was held on Wednesday evening, at Montclair. The treatment of passengers by the directors and officers of the Company was denounced in the strongest language by several of the speakers, and a series of resolutions passed calling upon the Company to arrange the pending difficulties, and a Committee was appointed to take the necessary steps.

Mrs. Landis, the young woman who was arrested with her husband, in Newark, for abandoning their child, took the child home yesterday after having left it nearly a week at the Station-house. The couple were released upon a promise of payment of their fine of $100 each, which promise was fulfilled immediately after their arrival at their home in Freehold. They had been married but a few weeks when the child was born, and their reason for leaving it to the mercy of strangers was the dread of public opinion.

The Jersey Board of Canvassers of the Fire Department election have declared the following officers elected: Chief Engineer, John Coyle; Assistant Engineers—First District, Charles Reynolds; Second, John H. Morrison; Third, James Rafters; Fourth, Alfred Heritage; Fifth, Edward Easler, Sixth, William R. Howser; Seventh, John R. Halladay; Fire Commissioner, Thomas Gross.

The exact amount of bequests by the late John C. Baldwin, of Orange, to various benevolent institutions was $270,000 during the past fourteen years of his life.

The Republicans of Morristown have made the following nominations: Mayor, Samuel S. Halsey; Alderman, Richard Speer; Member of Council, Wm. Y. Sayre.

Coroner Burns, of Jersey City, was notified yesterday of the death of a child, the son of Mr. Larkin, of Waverly-street, Hudson City, who was burned accidentally on Tuesday night last. Some children were playing in the room where the child was in bed, and one of them threw a lighted match upon the pillow. Before the child could escape from the bed, he was so badly burned that death resulted. An inquest will be held.

Francis Lozier was yesterday held by Justice White, of Hoboken, for assault and battery upon Claus Youngblood, mate of the ship *Charles*, lying at Hoboken, of which the accused is Captain. When Constable Johnson went to make the arrest, he was assaulted by the crew and badly beaten, but he fired a shot at them, which frightened them away. Lozier was then marched to the office of the Justice.

The Athletics of Newark and the Pastimes of Belleville played a game of base-ball at Belleville, yesterday, which resulted in the defeat of the Belleville Club by a score of 40 to 26.

The house of Mr. Whitmore, at No. 286 South Sixth-street, was entered yesterday afternoon by a young man, who opened the door with a "jimmy." The burglar was captured before he could escape, and was taken to the Police Station, where he gave the name of Charles Burns.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 5.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	94	.....	94
Consols for account	94⅛	.....	94⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	88⅞	.....	88⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	88	.....	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	90	.....	90
U. S. 10-40s	86	.....	86
Illinois Central Rail. Shares	112	111½	112
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	.....	18¾
Atlantic and Great Western Shares	29	.....	29

The official returns of the Bank of England for the week ending yesterday evening show a decrease of £125,000 in specie.

PARIS, May 5.—The Bourse opened firm and closed quiet. Rentes opened at 74f. 65c., and closed at 74f. 75c.

FRANKFORT, May 5.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm but quiet, at 95¼@95½ for the issue of 1862.

The bullion in hand at the Bank of France has decreased 3,300,000f. since last Thursday.

LIVERPOOL, May 5—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and closed steady; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 10⅞d., and Middling Orleans at 11⅛d.@11¼d.; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Lard quiet at 69s. ⅌ cwt. Pork firm. NAVAL STORES—The market is firm.

LONDON, May 5.—Calcutta Linseed firmer at 61s. Linseed Oil heavy.

HAVRE, May 5.—COTTON opened declining and irregular and closed quiet, both on spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 126f. ⅌ cwt. Low Middling, afloat, 127½f.

ANTWERP, May 5.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and steady at 48 of. for Standard White, and closed firm and unchanged.

BREMEN, May 5.—PETROLEUM opened heavy.

HAMBURG, May 5.—PETROLEUM opened firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 5.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet at $4 [illegible] for Spring Extras. WHEAT firmer; No. 2, $[illegible]; during the afternoon dull and unsettled at [illegible], seller May. CORN quiet and lower at [illegible] for No. 2; [illegible] for No Grade; during the afternoon [illegible]. OATS unchanged. RYE dull and nominally [illegible]. HIGHWINES easier at [illegible], in iron-bound. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 15½c.@15¾c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11½c. CATTLE fairly active at $4 [illegible] for Stockers to Extra Prime Steers. Live HOGS quiet. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 98,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye, 5,800 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet and nominal.

BUFFALO, May 5.—RECEIPTS—17,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Oats. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT very quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 07; 3,000 bushels on private terms; No. 2 Chicago held at about 95c., and No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1. CORN dull; small lots are selling at $1 for Mixed Western, and $1 04 for White and Yellow Western. OATS quiet and held firmly at 58c. BARLEY dull; four-rowed Canada nominal at 80c. in store. PORK firmer at $30 for Heavy Mess. LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged. SEEDS—Timothy, $6; butter and scarce; small sales. Canal FREIGHTS—Boatmen are firm at 10c. for Wheat to New-York; there were no charters. CATTLE—Receipts, 121 cars; last week, 225 cars. The market was easier for buyers. Shipping Cattle $7 [illegible]; Stockers in fair supply, and in fair demand at $6 [illegible]; Milch Cows lower, the market was dull at $[illegible]; Extra, $[illegible]; the receipts were fair. The receipts of Sheep were light; the market was firm; sales, 210 Ohio, averaging 87 lbs., at 7c., and 208 Indiana, averaging 95 lbs., at 7¾c. The Hog market was dull at [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—TOBACCO firm. COTTON dull at 21c.@21¼c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $3 [illegible]; Extra, $4 [illegible]; Double Extra, $4 [illegible]; Treble Extra, $5 [illegible]; Choice Family, $6 [illegible]. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Spring, $[illegible]; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 [illegible]; No. 1, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 White, $1 13; No. 1, $1 25. CORN advancing; Mixed, in bulk, 87c.; White, 89c.; Mixed, in sacks, $1 [illegible]; Yellow, $1 [illegible]. OATS dull at 55c.@57c., in bulk; 59c.@60c., sacked. BARLEY quiet. RYE firm at 91c.@92c. WHISKY firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS advancing; Mess Pork, $[illegible]; Dry-salted Shoulders, 11¼c.@12c.; Hams, 14¼c.@15c., loose. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 18c.@19c. LARD quiet at 16¼c.@16½c. for Tierce; 16c. for Keg. CATTLE steady at $4 [illegible]. Live HOGS firm at $7 [illegible]. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN in fair demand at 88c.@90c. OATS, 55c.@62c.; supply light. RYE steady and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 21¼c. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices; sales 202 hhds. at $6 [illegible] for trash to good Leaf. WHISKY higher and in good demand at $1 [illegible], the latter in iron-bound. Mess PORK closed dull at $30; buyers offer $29 50. Bulk MEATS in fair demand; Sides sold freely at 11½c.; held at 12c., generally; Sides held at 15c.@15¼c. for Clear-rib and Clear. BACON in moderate demand at 12¾c. for Shoulders; 16¼c.@17¼c. for Clear-rib and Clear Sides. LARD dull at 16¼c.@16¼c. for prime country and city. EXCHANGE dull at par buying.

OSWEGO, May 5.—FLOUR active but unchanged; sales, 2,800 bbls at $5 [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; $[illegible] for Amber Winter; $6 [illegible] for White, and $7 [illegible] for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 10. CORN firm; sales 4,300 bushels at $1 [illegible]. RYE firm; sales, 7,300 bushels Canada at 97c, in bond and afloat. MILL-FEED active; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $[illegible]; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, [illegible], to New-York, [illegible]; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $5 [illegible]; to New-York, $[illegible]; to Albany, $4 70 ⅌ ton. Lake IMPORTS—23,000 bushels Wheat, 15,300 bushels Rye, 1,311,000 feet of Lumber.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—COTTON in moderate demand and a shade lower; Middling, 21¾c.; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 25 bales; stock, 1,636 bales. FLOUR quiet and firm; Howard-st. Superfine, $[illegible]; do. Extra, $5 [illegible]; do. Family, $6 [illegible]; City Mills, superfine, $[illegible]; do. Extra, $5 [illegible]; do. Family, $6 [illegible]; Western Superfine, $[illegible]; do. Extra, $5 [illegible]; do. Family, $6 [illegible]. WHEAT dull; Maryland, $1 [illegible]; Pennsylvania, $1 [illegible]. CORN firm; White, $1 [illegible]; Yellow, $1 [illegible]. OATS firm at 60c.@62c. RYE firm at $1 [illegible]. Mess PORK firm at $30 [illegible]. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Hams, 18c.@20c. LARD firm, 17¼c. WHISKY dull at $1 06.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR firm and in fair demand at $5 [illegible] for Lowa and Choice Minnesota; $6 [illegible] for Pennsylvania; $[illegible] for Ohio; $7 [illegible] for Choice Virginia. WHEAT—Small business; Prime Pennsylvania and Indiana, $1 [illegible]. RYE steady at $1 10. CORN less active; Southern Yellow, $1 11; Western do, $1 10; Mixed, $1 05. OATS dull; Pennsylvania, 60c.@63c.; Light Delaware, 58c. PETROLEUM firm; Crude offered at 20c.; Refined, 27¼c. for May, 27¼c. for June. GROCERIES—Small business. PROVISIONS advancing. Mess PORK held at $30. LARD unchanged. WHISKY at $1 [illegible] for iron-bound.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21c. FLOUR, $5. CORN, $1 15 for choice, in sacks. WHEAT, $1 [illegible]. OATS, 60c. RYE, 95c. PORK, $30. BACON, 13¼c. for Shoulders; 17c.@17¼c. for Sides. Bulk MEATS—12¾c. for Shoulders; 15¾c.@16c. for Sides. LARD, 17c. HAMS, 19c. for Sugar-cured. WHISKY, $1 [illegible]. TOBACCO—sales, 226 hhds. at $[illegible] for Frosted to Lugs; $8 [illegible] for low to medium Leaf.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—FLOUR active at an advance of 25c. ⅌ bbl.; Oregon Superfine, $4 [illegible]; Extra, $4 [illegible]. Five vessels are engaged to load WHEAT for England, and the market is strong at an advance of 10c. for choice grades, and 15c. for superfine qualities. LEGAL TENDERS, 86¼.

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT heavy at $1 [illegible] for No. 2. CORN and BARLEY unchanged. RYE firm at 80c. for No. 1. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, May 5.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; No. 1 Red, $1 [illegible]; No. 2, $1 [illegible]; No. 3 Red, $1 [illegible]. CORN lower; No. 1, 89c.; No. 2, 86c.; Yellow, 89c. OATS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 2,500 bushels. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 5,900 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 5.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middling, 21⅛c.@22c.; sales, 4,200 bales; net receipts, 2,041 bales; coastwise, 31 bales; total, 2,122 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,477 bales; stock, 144,149 bales.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—WHEAT held firm; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2, $1 [illegible]. CORN—Nothing done. OATS dull; 58c. offered for No. 1 State. RYE quiet at 90c.@92c. BARLEY heavy; held at 85c.@90c. for State and Canada.

MEMPHIS, May 5.—COTTON dull at 21¼c.@[illegible]; receipts, 451 bales; exports, 651 bales. FLOUR nominal. CORN, $1 15. OATS, 65c. LARD firm at 17c.@[illegible]. SHOULDERS, 13¼c. SIDES, 17¼c.

BOSTON, May 5.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 23¼c.@23½c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 408 bales; coastwise, 548 bales; total, 956 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

DETROIT, May 5.—WHEAT very firm; Extra White, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 White, $1 28. CORN, 90c. OATS—State, 57c.; Western, 56c. BARLEY quiet at $1 50 ⅌ cental.

NORFOLK, May 5.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Middling, 20¾c.; sales, 40 bales; receipts, 537 bales; exports, coastwise, 181 bales; stock, 2,494 bales.

GALVESTON, May 5.—COTTON dull; Good Ordinary, 18¾c.@18½c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 202 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,585 bales; stock, 24,298 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21c.; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 415 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,519 bales; stock, 11,112 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., May 5.—COTTON quiet and dull; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 451 bales; exports, to New-Orleans, 71 bales; stock, 43,132 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 5.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 21⅛c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 567 bales; stock, 20,041 bales.

ALBANY, May 5.—There was nothing doing in the GRAIN market today to report.

[Advertisement.]

Grass is growing beneath the steps of Spring, whose balmy breath is coaxing the foliage to leafy shapeliness; in all directions verdurous fringes brighten under the rain or glitter in the sunshine, and the May styles of Knox's incomparable hats are ready for issue at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. The head gear which the hatter now offers is beyond dispute the most recherché that ever tempted New-Yorkers.

[Advertisement.]

Look out for imitations and infringements upon my Burglar Alarm Telegraph Patent, even if they are called improvements. Using as well as selling an infringement is violation of law, and will be treated as such. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 5—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Halifax	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Portland	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	[illegible]	Raining	[illegible]
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	N. N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	S. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	W.	Raining	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Key West	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Havana	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters only on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	6 A. M.
Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	6 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	6 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	6 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	6 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 5.—In steam-ship *Tripoli*, for Liverpool.—Mrs. S. Levey, Miss F. Levey, Rev. J. Livesey, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. L. Rochelle, A. Wools, J. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Battie, A. B. Lovejoy, two Misses Chase, F. A. Durivage, Mr. and Mrs. J. Abrahams, Miss Bloom, Miss C. Susan, Miss M. Susan, Mrs. M. Stewart, W. S. Stuyvesant, J. C. Royston.

In steam-ship *Alaska*, for Aspinwall.—A. Castellanos, Julio R. Sanchez, Gonzalo Quiroga, Gen. Santos Acosta, A. Revels, Mrs. A. Diego and 3 children, Mr. Watson, Mr. Wells, Miss Leicoll and 4 brothers, Capt. W. Rathbun and son, W. R. Lovett, wife and 4 children, Miss Virginia Van Court, J. E. Storm, Mrs. C. E. Appleby, Mrs. Charles Doris, Mrs. Mary Flotc, Robert Butler, H. R. St. John and wife, Miss Annie Courtney, Miss Mary Ann Courtney, Mrs. Lowndes, Alex. Hamilton, Jr. and wife, Philip Schuyler, J. S. Courtney, Henry Schumacker, Mrs. Leyons and child, Miss Maggie A. Barrett, H. H. Key, wife, child and nurse, W. Hagerdorn, wife and 2 children, Miss Ann T. Hart, T. L. Wilmerding, James Rees, F. M. Allen, Chas. A. Butterick, Thos. H. Carew, Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. Craig and 2 daughters, Mrs. W. Beatty, Mrs. Beal and daughter, J. G. Baker, G. G. Gossens, John Gray & Son, Mary Ann Delaney and 2 children, Misses Castor, R. Smith, W. Blumenthal and wife, P. F. Smith, L. L. Isaacs, Peter Meyer, Mrs. Rosenburg, Jeff. R. Valentine, W. S. Remington, Miss Ellen Lowrie, C. A. Weaver, John Machado, Miss Louisa Clementine, Mrs. Maria Joseph, Daniel McGrath, John Fowler, W. Drum, J. S. McCartney, Miss Ida Johnson, A. M. Griffing, Chas. Henry, C. B. McCutcheon, W. Mackilyne.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship *Huntsville*, from Savannah.—Geo. W. Rose, wife and 2 children, Robert L. Rose, Mrs. F. Dorsey, Mrs. E. Ufford, Henry Ling, L. Pinney, John Mooney, Wm. Willetts, Wm. Vaughan, Jacob Hatzler, Julius Marner, G. H. Quinto, James Edwards, John Bosquet, J. James, J. Williams, W. Brown, Samuel Bowne.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 58 | Sun sets.... 7 01 | Moon sets..11 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate...1 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 5.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow and Moville April 23, with mdse. and 785 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate W. winds most of the passage. 25th ult., lat. 50 32, lon. 31 45, passed brig Wanderer, bound W.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool April 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., May 1, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah May 1, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Helene, (Nor.,) Samuelson, Rotterdam 48 ds., with petroleum barrels, &c., to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage and had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Grenadier, (of Liverpool,) Sanders, Yokohama 126 ds., with tea to J. C. McArthur. Passed Anjier Jan. 11, and was becalmed for 8 ds. Cape Good Hope March 2. March 7, lat. 29 S., lon. E., spoke bark British Queen (Br.,) Bangkok for Falmouth, 50 ds. out; 8th, lat. 27 S., lon. 8 20, E., bark William Jones, (Br.,) Algoa Bay for Montreal, 12 ds. out; passed St. Helena 18th; April 2, lat. 9 40 S., lon. 27 W., brig Dapline, Buenos Ayres for Havre de Grace; 3d, lat. 8 S., lon. 27 10 W., ship The Bruce (Br.,) San Francisco for Liverpool; crossed Equator 4th April, lon. 27 20; 18th, lat. 14 N., lon. 54 20 W., bark Rimeburg (Nor.) bound West.

Bark Jasper, Webbor, Gaboon, W. C. A. 75 ds., with red-wood to Yates & Porterfield. Saw, same day, same day for Bioby; 27th ult., lat. 32 25, lon. 67 42, spoke schr. Hound, from Cuba, for Bermuda.

Bark Pilian, (N. G.,) Liotke, Leghorn, 66 ds., with marble, &c., to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 23; took the N. E. trades, [illegible] Cape Henlopen, spoke schr. Storm, of Sidney, for Pernambuco. Had rough weather the first part, and light, baffling winds the latter part of the passage. Has been 15 ds. W. of Bermuda; has a pilot on board three days.

Bark Gardeburg, (of Fleetwood,) Griffiths, Iquique 88 ds., with nitrate of soda to J. F. Bulley. Passed Cape Horn March 1; same day, spoke ship Sarmia, of and for Liverpool from Arica, 23 ds. out. Had calm weather most of the passage.

Bark Brevillagre (of Bridgewater, N. S.,) Flim, Trieste 67 ds. with mdse. to H. Ekstein. Passed Gibraltar March 21, and St. Mary's April 7. Had light weather the entire passage.

Bark Ferncroft, (Nova,) Smith, Cay Francis 12 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Totens & Bockmann; 4th inst., off Barnegat, spoke an Italian brig, from Palermo for New-York.

Bark Lewis, (N. G.,) Wicke, Iquique 150 ds., with nitrate of soda to Chas. Luling & Co. Crossed the equator April 14, in lon. 34. Had fine weather all the passage.

Bark Hermann, (N. G.,) Rieck, Cette 54 ds., with wine, &c., to master.

Brig Cascadella, (of Richmond, Me.,) Carlisle, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.; vessel to James Henry. Was five days N. of Hatteras. Schr. Mary E. Rick arr. day previous from Rio Janeiro.

Brig Lewis L. Squire, Tyler, Boston April 28, in ballast to Master. Will load for Cadiz.

Brig Lizzie H. Kimball, (of Newburyport,) Lund, Bahia 34 ds., with rosewood, &c., to Wetmore, Cryder & Co.—vessel to Lund Bros. Left schr. Mary A. Whitham dischg., to load for New-York; schr. Edie Waters repairing. Had moderate weather.

Brig Firm, (of Jersey,) Le Mesurier, Cadiz, 38 ds., with wine, &c., to master.

Brig Josephine, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Linscott, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to master. Sld. in co. with schr. Northern Light, Plummer, for Boston. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light N. winds.

Brig Maggie Gross, (of St. John, N. B.,) Gross, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to master. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Randolph Payson, (of Digby, N. S.,) Eldridge, Martinique 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Flora, (N. G.,) Hansen, Rio Grande 51 ds., with hides and wool to Oelrichs & Co. Crossed the equator April 7.

Brig Alma, (N. G.,) Tiemann, Rio Grande 54 ds., with hides and wool to order. Crossed the equator April 9.

Brig Ella F. Carney, Carney, Buenos Ayres Feb. 24, with hides and wool to Borland, Dearborn & Co. March 28, lat. 12 57 S., lon. 34 10 W., exchanged signals with a bark bound S., showing a red signal, with white ball in center.

Brig Moraney, (of Boston,) Hill, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Thompson & Hunter. Crossed the equator April 2, in lon. 30.

Brig Julia A. Hallock, (of New-Bedford,) Briggs, Messina 45 ds., with fruit to Gonies, Wallis & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar April 1; had variable weather.

Brig Royal Sovereign, (of St. John, N. B.,) Oulton, St. Jago de Cuba 22 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor—vessel to master. Had fine weather.

Brig Le Creole, (Dutch,) Spalckhaver, Curacoa 12 ds., with hides, &c., to Dovale & Co.

Brig Marie Ferguson, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Stephens, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with 200 tons plaster to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Mariposa, (of Boston,) Leighton, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Simpson & Clapp. Crossed the equator April 8, lon. 33 40. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Uncle Sam, Johnson, Port-au-Platte 23 ds., with logwood, fustic, &c., to Valentine, Estrella & Co. Was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left schr. Rockingham, in 3 ds. for New-York.

Schr. Nellie Treat, Trim, Ponce, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Hicks & Fabing—vessel to Wm. Ingalls. Sld. in company with schrs. Mammon, for Baltimore, and M. C. Moseley, for New-Haven. Left in Port schrs. Annie Belle, to load for Boston; Ocean Belle, for do.; Stampede, for Delaware Breakwater for orders, and Helen G. King, for Boston. Bark Margaretta, for ——, has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ebe, (Ital.,) Bartolomew, Palermo, Jan. 12, with fruit to Sgobel & Day. Passed Gibraltar March 18; had very rough weather; lost fore-sail, main-sail and jib.

Schr. Svalan, (Swed.,) Carlson, Hudikswall, via Grimsby, Eng., 65 ds., with iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Schr. Martha N. Heath, (of East Greenwich,) Heath, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to master. Was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Aruba, (of Bermuda,) Scholts, St. Johns, P. R. 16 ds., with molasses to S. Michelena—vessel to Middleton & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Express, for Boston, and brig Francis Jane, for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary B. Somers, (of Egg Harbor,) Zane 24 ds. with sugar to Brabra & Co.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Morning Star, Smith, of and from Bermuda, 8 ds., with produce to Coombs, Nix & Co. 3d, lat. 36 05, lon. 68 20, exchanged signals with steam-ship Fah Kee, hence for Bermuda. Had variable weather.

Schr. Lewinia Bell, of Brookhaven, Bayles, Baracoa 6 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Schrs. Rebecca M. Atwood and Kate Grant to sail next day. Was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Comrade, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Bale, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Jason (of Machias,) Willey, St. Marc 14 ds. with logwood and cotton to H. Becker—vessel to C. G. Francklyn. Schr. Bucephalus same day for Boston.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine,) Hutchinson, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Campbell, (of Deer Isle,) Smith, Trinidad, Port Spain 20 ds., with molasses to Thayer & Sargent.

Schr. Willington, Eagles, Horton, N. S., 7 ds., with 3,475 bushels potatoes to order—vessel to J. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Hattie Baker, Crowell, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Dodge, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Minnesota, Phinney, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Van Ansdal, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Carroll, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Baylis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, De Hart, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Pallas, ——, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. F. Randolph, Stellman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Foss, Hoyt, Portland, with lumber to M. A. Wilder.

Schr. Grecian, Crowley, Calais, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Planet, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Lake, Mills, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Addison, with piling to E. Sandford.

Schr. Emily Curtis, Hughes, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. R. H. Haley, Langman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. B. Potts, Davis, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Cornelia, Carroll, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Hamill Abe, Casery, Elizabethport, for Gloucester.

Schr. Lamartine, Foss, Elizabethport, for Charlestown, Mass.

Schr. Elizabeth Magoun, Cloud, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. T. W. Griffin, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Frances Burritt, Allen, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wave, Falkingham, Machias, with piling to R. Stanford.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Bensman, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Edw. Kite, Kelly, Machias, with piling to R. Sanford.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Van Dusen, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Delaware, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Comdee & Prossey.

Schr. Oregon, Handy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Juno, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Prossey.

Schr. Alexander, Kelly, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Petrel, Barnes, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Orville, Small, Two Rivers, N. S., 12 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. R. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to R. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. David Currie, Brown, Va., for New-Haven.

Schr. M. Hand, Terry, Virginia.

Schr. A. [illegible], Winslow, New-Haven.

Schr. Saratoga, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Hudson, Virginia.

Schr. Geo. Harris, Thompson, Fairhaven.

Schr. F. N. Tower, Perry, Camden.

Schr. Maria Moore, Marshall, Stamford.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Dome, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Sarah Louise, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ebendale, Higgins, Virginia.

Schr. J. Sonder, Brown, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Curtis, Weeks, Stamford.

Schr. W. G. Abeton, Young, Providence.

Schr. St. Mary, Stellman, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Bramo, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Bela Peck, Hix, Dix Island.

Schr. Addie M. Bird, Higgins, Vinalhaven.

Schr. J. Price, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Rockport, Me.

Schr. R. H. Huntly, Beaudy, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hix, New-Haven.

Schr. Rich. Law, Tuft, Pawtucket.

Schr. E. H. Brown, Edwards, Hartford.

Schr. R. B. Potter, Williams, Greenpoint.

Schr. Chas. Roberts, Fox Island.

Schr. War Steed, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Ella Rakes, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Charger, White, New-London.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Alaska, for Aspinwall; Tripoli, for Liverpool; Missouri, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Garnet, for Valparaiso; bark Fleetwing, for Savannah; brig Johanna, for Tarragona; schr. Fred. Smith, for St. Pierre, Mart.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 5.—Arr. brigs J. Henderson, from Alexandria, Egypt; Ida C., from Surinam.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 5.—Sld. schr. Ed. Finney, for Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 5.—Arr. brigs Neptune, from Santos for orders; Cora, from Rio Janeiro for orders.

Passed out—Steamer Ohio, for Bremen; brig Inez and schr. Willie, for West Indies. Arr. brig Romance from Richmond. Passed in, for Baltimore, barks Sjoegarder, from Rio; Jenny Bertaux and Mocaboon, from Guantanamo; Paradise from Cardenas.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 5, 8 A. M.—Arr. schr. James Nelson, Deep River, Conn., to discharge.

Sld. schr. Starlight.

5th, 8 A. M.—Arr. schrs. Louisa, Portland, New-York; Iris, Two Rivers, N. S., for Middletown, Conn.; Dresden, Shuler, P. E. I., New-York; E. Snow, Portland, Newark, N. J.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Arr. ships Flying Mist from Hamburg; Jennie Eastman, from Yokohama; Helena Doane, from Hamburg.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 5.—Arr. steamer Oriental, Boston.

Cld. steamers H. Livingston, New-York; North Point, Baltimore; schrs. C. S. Webb, Georgetown, to load for New-York; G. Greenwell, New-Bedford.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Susan Elizabeth, Allen, from New-York for Port Washington with oysters, ran ashore on the east side of Blackwell's Island yesterday (5th) and sunk. The crew was taken off by the Blackwell's Island Guard-boat. She will be raised by wrecking master Brown, and put on the beach at Astoria.

The ship Mercury has been got off the beach and towed up to Norfolk.

Spoken, &c.

Camilla—Brig, hence for Cuba, April 29, lat. 29 15, lon. 71.

Helga—Norw. ship, from Callao for Gibraltar, 120 ds. out, May 4, lat. 39 45, lon. 17.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Johns, P. R., April 15, schr. Webster Barnard, for New-York.

At Curacoa, April 21, bark Agatha Wilhelmina, hence, just arrived; brig Emma Dean, for Aruba in 3 ds. to load for New-York.

HAVANA, May 5.—The U. S. steamer Nantasket arrived from the Bay of Samana, not the Yantic, as reported yesterday.

The steamer George Cromwell, from New-Orleans, sailed today for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 5.—The Inman steam-ship City of Manchester, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at this port this forenoon, all well.

MOVILLE, May 5.—The steam-ship India, from New-York for Glasgow, has arrived.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, May 5.—The bark Vivid, which sailed from London for Philadelphia, has put back leaking.

STARR & MARCUS,

No. 22 John-st., Upstairs,

OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF

STERLING SILVER-WARE

FROM THE

GORHAM MFG. CO.,

whose productions are universally recognized as embodying all the elements of a higher style of art in silver than has heretofore been known. The introduction of a new character in the finish, called the "ORIENTAL FINISH," is worthy of particular notice. The effect produced is extremely chaste and uncommonly beautiful.

OUR ASSORTMENT of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, together with a very large variety of new ornamental and useful pieces, has never been more complete nor more inviting to purchasers of refined taste. Complete WEDDING OUTFITS a specialty, at prices commending them to the closest buyers.

The

GORHAM MFG. CO.,

SILVERSMITHS,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

Continue to manufacture, in addition to their extensive assortment of Sterling Silver-ware, new and elegant Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, of their well-known ELECTROPLATE.

The base is NICKEL SILVER, remarkably hard and white, upon which is a deposit of pure Silver, of such thickness that for extreme durability it possesses all the advantages of Solid Silver—at one-fourth the price.

The characteristic features of this ware are, the Nickel base, the sonorous ring of the metal, the thickness of the plate, the elegance of the designs and beauty of finish and ornamentation, rendering it so exactly similar to Solid Silver as to be undistinguishable from it.

It excels all other plated-ware in the market, whether of American or foreign manufacture.

Purchasers are invited to examine the assortment for sale in this City by

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.

The Electroplate is stamped thus: Trade-mark.

The Sterling Silver is for sale by retail dealers generally throughout the country.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN

FURNITURE.

KINGMAN & MURPHY,

NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY,

SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

PRICES REDUCED.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The BEST COOKING APPARATUS in use, made, put up and warranted, by

JAMES & KIRTLAND,

Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., between Centre-st. and Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF

TEAS AND COFFEES

TO CONFORM TO

PRICE OF GOLD.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

Are now supplying all their customers with the

Choicest New Crop Teas and Choicest Selected Coffees,

AND ALL WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION,

At the very lowest prices at which the present state of the gold market will warrant, as will be seen by the following

PRICE LIST.

The qualities of all grades of Teas and Coffees are kept fully up to the old standard, notwithstanding the reduction of prices.

OOLONG, (Black,) 60, 60, 70, 80, best 90c. per lb.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 60, 60, 70, 80, best 90c. per lb.

SOUCHONG, (Black,) 80, 90, best $1 per lb.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) best $1 10 per lb.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

GUNPOWDER, $1 25; best $1 50 per lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily, always under our supervision, and upon our own premises.

GROUND COFFEE, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., best 35c. per lb.

Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house Keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30 cents per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

ROASTED, (Unground,) 20, 25, 30, best 35c. per lb.

GREEN, (Unroasted,) 15, 20, 25, best 30c. per lb.

☞ Five-pound packages of either Tea or Coffee delivered in any part of the City below 59th-st., FREE OF CHARGE.

Consumers can save 3 to 5 profits by purchasing of

THE

Great American Tea Co.,

Head-quarters, 31 and 33 Vesey st.

BRANCHES:

640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.

479 EIGHTH-AV., N. cor. 34th-st.

600 EIGHTH-AV., N. E. cor. 31st-st.

218 BOWERY, between Spring and Prince sts.

299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

708 THIRD-AV., N. W. corner 44th-st.

236 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, corner Concord-st.

139 FULTON-AV., Brooklyn.

8 DE KALB-AV., Brooklyn.

136 GRAND-ST., Williamsburg.

WADE & CUMMING,

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

NOS. 261 AND 263 8TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

CLOTHING.

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY

SPRING OVERCOATS, $5, $8, $10, $15, $20.

SPRING SUITS, $12, $15, $20, and $25.

BOYS' SPRING SUITS, $5, $7, $10, $12, $15.

N. B.—All kinds of CLOTHING made to order.

WADE & CUMMING,

GRAND OPERA CLOTHING HOUSE,

CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest

(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

West Wisconsin R. R. Co.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.

EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.

70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING, from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $[illegible]. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $[illegible]. The Road is divided into four sections, and $[illegible] Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are paid by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market. The price at present is 90 flat, but will probably be raised in a few days to 95 and accrued interest. The coupons are payable January and July, making them the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 8 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlets, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

THOS. R. AGNEW,

[illegible], CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES, and everything in the line of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*